

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 11.
WHOLE NUMBER 427.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

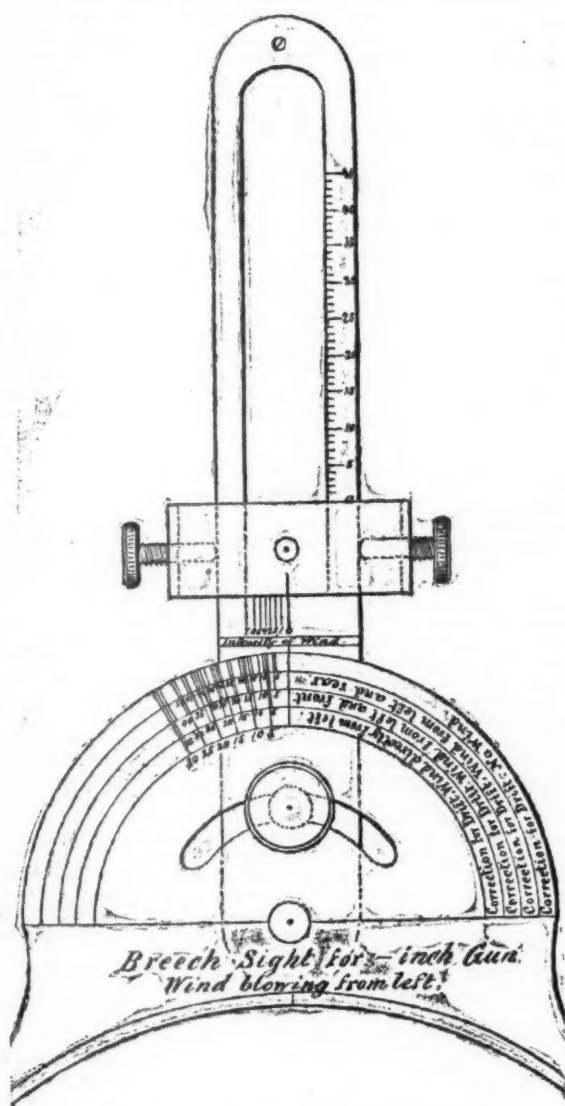
A NEW GUN-SIGHT.

THE automatic breech-sight designed by Brevet Major J. R. McGuinness, Ordnance Department, and recommended for trial by the ordnance board which sat at Washington, was intended to correct for deviation produced by causes other than that of the wind. This being a very important element, the inventor has produced another breech-sight which allows for the source of incorrect firing. In the modern progress of the art of war every element which goes to make up the sum of offensive and defensive qualities has gained new importance. Far more depends upon one round from a XX. inch than in old times upon the fire of a whole fort, and it becomes necessary to eliminate every source of error which lies within our reach.

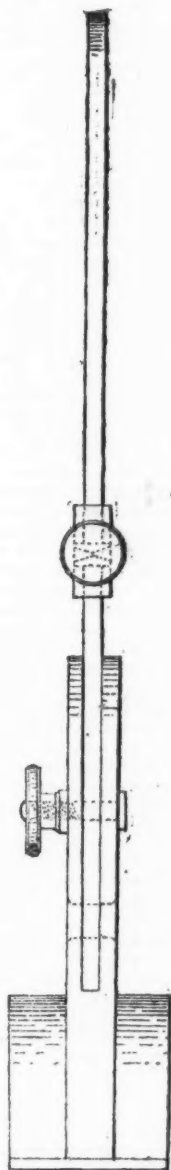
Among the many causes operating to produce drift, all of which are more or less irregular and variable in

to contend with in the solution of this problem, is that of wind. Its influence has to be provided for or guarded against in a twofold sense, as the drift depends both on its force and its direction. In the proposed sight only lateral winds are allowed for, and the calculations are made for six fixed lines of direction, namely: right-front, right-centre, and right-rear; left-front, left-centre, and left-rear. If deemed desirable the adjustment of the sight may be modified for wind between these points, but there are no other markings on the sight. The direction is taken from a vane fixed in a high position in the fort or other work. The deviating effect of wind, depending on its force as well as direction, and its force being as various as its direction, six velocities are assumed:

1. When it blows with a velocity of from two to three miles an hour or when it is just perceptible.
2. When its velocity is five miles an hour, or what is called a gentle wind, the pressure per square foot being .12 pounds.



The second cut shows the side elevation.



prominent building at the fort or post, or if there be none such available, on a staff sufficiently high to enable them to be seen from all points of the fort.

The accompanying drawing of the proposed sight explains itself. The sight consists of a base and standard with slide. The base is composed of two semi-circular cheek-pieces, fastened together, between which the standard revolves laterally around a pivot. This standard is firmly held at any desired inclination by means of a set screw. The slide carrying the sight-hole, has also a lateral motion and thumb-screws to hold and set it in any desired position. The slot in the standard is unusually wide, so as not to obstruct the views through the sight-hole.

The corrections for the drift due to the various directions from which the wind may blow, are graduated on the cheek-pieces, the graduations being on one cheek when the wind blows from the right of the plane of fire, and on the other cheek when it blows from the left of this plane. The standard is graduated on both sides also, both for elevations and intensities of wind.

Circular lines are described from the centre of the pivot around which the standard revolves. In the circular spaces between these lines are written the directions from which the wind blows, and the corresponding correction for the drift due to the direction of wind, elevation, and range marked thereon; the graduation mark extending out to the edge of the semi-circular cheek-pieces.

The standard at the lowest point of the slot is graduated for the different intensities of the wind. The slider has a little mark upon it by which to set it at any given intensity. The marks on the scale of intensities may be made to stand for the pressure of the wind in pounds per square foot for its velocity, the distance it forces the indicator, or any other conventional method of measuring its force.

The graduation of the sight is a very simple operation, and is done by experiment.

To get the correction for the first circular space, it is only necessary to fire the gun on a calm day, and either station an observer at the target, or by means of instruments get the corresponding drift due to each elevation of the piece, and deduce from this what the correction should be, and mark it on the circular space intended for it. For instance: Suppose the target to be distant from the gun 1,000 yards, or 3,000 feet; the observed drift to be 20 feet to the right; the distance between the front and rear sights 4 yards, or 12 feet: we get from the proportion 3,000 : 12 :: 20, the correction required.

This correction is in this instance .08 of a foot, or about one inch. Marking this distance off to the left in the first circular space, and setting opposite such graduation-mark the figure representing the proper elevation for 1,000 yards, we proceed as before for any other range and elevation.

To arrive at the corrections for the next circular space, or when the wind is blowing from the left and rear, we select a day when the wind is blowing from this direction on the target, or traverse the gun till the wind is found to be from this direction. We note its intensity or force as indicated by the anemometer, set the slider at this intensity, give the necessary elevation, and fire the piece, noting the observed drift, and calculate the necessary correction in the same manner as before described, and so on till the sight is graduated for the desired number of ranges, elevations, directions, and intensities of the wind.

Each gun should have a fine circular line described upon it, encircling the breech at its highest point before it is taken from the lathe. A small mark should intersect this circular line at the highest point, so as to definitely and correctly fix the position of the sight. The base of the sight at the middle point has a small mark upon it, which is intended to be placed directly over that just mentioned on the circular mark, and the curved base of the sight itself should be adjusted at the same time accurately along this circular line.

This sight cannot be used to give high elevations; these can only be given by means of the gunners' quadrant, or by the elevating arc on the base of some of our heavy guns. The necessary allowances for drift, due to these high elevations, previously determined by experiment, and marked in their appropriate spaces, can be made by this sight immediately after loading, and while the gun is horizontal, or nearly so, and afterwards the necessary elevation may be given by either means above mentioned.

It is proposed to test the new sight so soon as Congressional appropriations will permit the resumption of any extended experiments with heavy guns.

their action, the principal ones may be enumerated as follows:

1. The peculiarities of rifling.
2. The rotation of the earth.
3. The effect of wind.

All other things being equal, the drift due to the effect of rifling will be constant for the same piece, and will be to the right if the twist or rifling be right-handed and to the left if the reverse be the case. For our guns, the rifling being right-handed, the drift is to the right of the point aimed at, and can easily be allowed for by a permanent adjustment of the sights used with a particular piece.

As the drift due to the earth's rotation is dependent on the direction of the line of fire, and even at its maximum effect may be deemed inconsiderable when compared with that due to other causes, the inventor, in order to avoid complications, has not attempted to correct for it by graduations on the sight proposed. The most troublesome, because one of the most variable elements

3. When its velocity is ten miles per hour, or what is known as a pleasant brisk breeze, having a pressure per square foot of .50 pounds.

4. When its velocity is twenty miles an hour, or what is known as a very brisk breeze, with a pressure per square foot of 1.9 pounds.

5. When it has a velocity of thirty miles, or what is called a high wind, having a pressure per square foot of 4.4 pounds.

6. When it blows with a velocity of forty miles per hour or what is called a very high wind, its pressure per square foot being 7.8 pounds.

These different indications of the wind's force can be ascertained as readily as its directions by one of the various kinds of anemometers in use. The instrument should occupy as conspicuous a place as the vane, and might be, as they usually are, connected with it. The indications should, if possible, for convenience, be read from a dial face like that of a tower clock. Both vane and anemometer may be placed on the roof of the most

THE ARMY.

ONE hundred and sixty recruits for the regiment at Camp Douglas arrived October 17.

A LARGE military and civic procession, on Sunday last, attended the dedication of a monument at Forest Lawn Cemetery, near Buffalo, in honor of the late General D. D. Bidwell, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

THE headquarters, Thirteenth regiment Infantry, having been transferred by order of the President of the United States from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, from and after October 18, all communications will be addressed to regimental headquarters at Fort Fred Steele.

GENERAL Orders No. 28, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Oct. 14, direct that in future, and under all circumstances, where commissioned officers travel with Government transportation, either as passengers or otherwise, the senior officer present will be considered in charge, and will be held accountable that the teams are not over-travelled, and that the animals are properly taken care of. Orders will be given them in writing, specifying the rate of travel, places, and time of stopping, etc., by commanding officers at posts of departure, and commanding officers of the posts of arrival will see that these orders have been properly carried out.

TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1871. }
General Orders No. 62.

THE following circular from the Treasury Department, prescribing the manner of drawing certain United States disbursing officers' checks, is published for the information of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 10, 1871.

All disbursing officers or agents of the United States (except pension agents) drawing checks on moneys deposited to their official credit with the Treasurer of the United States, any of the Assistant Treasurers, and United States depositaries, in favor of themselves or bearer, or in favor of any person other than a public creditor, must state on the face or back of the check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied. Pension agents drawing such checks must furnish a list containing the names of the persons to whom payment is to be made and the amounts due to each.

Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 23, 1871.

Tuesday, October 17.

FIRST Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, Ninth Infantry, will report by letter to Major-General George G. Meade, president of the Retiring Board convened at Philadelphia, Penn., by Special Orders No. 201, May 23, 1871, from this office, and he will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Quartermaster Sergeant James H. Deegins, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry (alias Harry B. Cloud, General Service U. S. Army, clerk in this office), is hereby discharged the service of the United States without pay or allowances, to date October 15, 1871.

Wednesday, October 18.

At his own request, Superintendent Conrad Schmidt, national cemetery at Springfield, Mo., is hereby discharged the service of the United States. He will receive no final pay until he shall have turned over all public property at the cemetery to his successor.

Upon receipt of this order, Superintendent Thomas Frame (recently appointed) will proceed without delay to Springfield, Mo., and assume charge of the national cemetery at that place. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, by the commanding officer Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, is hereby extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Thursday, October 19.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Colonel T. G. Pitcher, First Infantry, transportation for his authorized number of horses from West Point, New York, to Washington, D. C.

So much of Special Orders No. 399, paragraph 1, of October 11, 1871, from this office, as directs that Recruit Henry Smith, general service U. S. Army, be discharged the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

Unattached Recruit Henry Smith, Third Cavalry, now supposed to be at Benicia Barracks, California, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, and furnished with transportation to New York city, the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$292.28, having been refunded to the United States. The clothing issued to the soldier at rendezvous or depot will not be charged on his final statements, it being included in the above-named sum.

A board of officers, to consist of Captain James McMillan, Third Artillery, Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-

first Infantry, will assemble in this city on the 23d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Daniel McBride, late ordnance sergeant U. S. Army, for appointment as superintendent of national cemetery. The applicant must fulfill the conditions prescribed in General Orders No. 64, of 1867, from this office. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted First Lieutenant Andrew Mahony, Fourteenth Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 203, May 24, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended four months.

Private Henry C. Blake, general service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Friday, October 20.

Special Orders No. 390, October 4, 1871, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant Gustavus Valois, Ninth Cavalry, to report to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to his regiment in the Department of Texas, is hereby revoked.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 408, October 16, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry.

Private John T. Coffin, Company E, battalion of engineers, U. S. Army, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company B, battalion of engineers, which command he will proceed to join. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Captain Francis S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry, will report in person, by the 30th instant, to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis depot, Missouri, to conduct a detachment of recruits to his regiment in the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty Captain Dodge will join his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Major W. R. Gibson, pay department, in Special Orders No. 172, September 30, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended thirty days.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: Sergeant George A. Streeter, and Second Class Privates Stanley Lane, John Murray, and John G. O'Brien, ordnance detachment, U. S. Army, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; Private Michael Diller, U. S. Military Academy detachment of artillery.

Private Alfred Douglas, general service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Saturday, October 21.

Corporal John Boyle, Company K, Fifth Cavalry, now in this city on furlough, will proceed to Abingdon, Va., and report in person to the clerk of the U. S. District Court at that place, on the 24th day of October, 1871, for the purpose of giving his testimony in the trial of Daniel and John Littell. As soon as the court shall have taken his testimony, or such statements as may be required, he will without delay return to duty with his command. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. Commutation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished him for ten days in advance.

The leave of absence granted Captain F. W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 140, August 5, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended thirty days.

Captain John B. Parke, Tenth Infantry, will report in person without delay to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the department of Texas. On completion of this duty he will at once join his regiment.

Captain Nathaniel Prime, Tenth Infantry, will report in person to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany the first detachment of recruits ordered to the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty Captain Prime will join his proper station.

Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to accompany the first detachment of recruits ordered from that post to the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Burbank will join his proper station.

Monday, October 23.

The leave of absence granted Superintendent Thomas E. Halleck, National Cemetery at New Albany, Indiana, in Special orders No. 243, June 31, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Musician William B. Braun, Seventh Infantry, now in confinement at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, awaiting trial for desertion, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, New York Harbor, October 25. Detail for the court: Colonel J. V. Balford, Eighth Infantry; Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry; Captain G. M. Brayton, Eighth Infantry; Captain J. N. Andrews, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel Craig, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

ARMY PERSONAL.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Henry Clayton, Seventeenth Infantry, by his immediate commander, was extended thirty days by orders from headquarters Department of Dakota, October 17.

CAPTAIN J. N. Coe, Twentieth Infantry, having completed the duty on which he was directed to report at the headquarters Department of Dakota, received orders October 16 to return to his proper station, without delay.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, now on duty with Company B, Fifth Infantry, received orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 14, to report without delay to Captain E. Butler, commanding Company C, same regiment, for temporary duty with that company.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, has been ordered from David's Island, New York Harbor, to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the absence of Surgeon J. C. McKee. On the return of Surgeon McKee to Fort Wadsworth, Assistant Surgeon Tilton will be relieved from duty thereat by the post commander, and ordered to return to his proper station.

UPON the arrival of Company D, Sixth Infantry, at Fort Larned, Kansas, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. S. Hendrickson, U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty with that company, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reporting upon arrival, in person, to the medical director of the department.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., October 23. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Major Nelson B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry; Major Edwin F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry; Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James N. Allison, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon John M. Dickson, Medical Department, judge-advocate.

THE sanitary condition of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York Harbor, having been reported as "not good," Surgeon John M. Cuyler, U. S. Army, medical director, has been ordered to make an inspection of these posts with a view to ascertaining the causes of their defective sanitary condition, and to ascertain who, if any one, is responsible therefor, and what measures are, in his opinion, necessary to remedy the evils that may be found to exist.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 24: Colonel J. I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. R. Jones, Fourth Artillery; Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Brigadier General P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. Army; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Major Chas. T. Sprague, paymaster U. S. Army; Major E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, October 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. M. Baily, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, First Artillery, is judge-advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions were sent October 17 from headquarters Department of the Missouri, ordering Major Charles E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, to return at once to Camp Supply, I. T., and resume his duties as member of the General Court-martial now in session at that post, and directing Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, commanding Fort Scott, Kansas, to send First Lieutenant D. H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry, and the detachment of enlisted men of Company I, Sixth Infantry, left behind at Fort Scott, to Fort Hays, Kansas, with Company A, Sixth Infantry, upon its departure for the latter post.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sill, I. T., November 15. Detail for the court: Major George W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry; Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth Cavalry; Captain G. T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry; Captain T. A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry; Captain Thomas Little, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant T. J. Spencer, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Silas Pepon, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. H. Orlean, Tenth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant J. Will Myers, Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

UPON the application of First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, Fifteenth Infantry, a Court of Inquiry was appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, October 30, to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent robbery of public funds from the safe of the post commissary at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. The court will report the facts, and express its opinion as to who is responsible for the robbery, and what further proceedings, if any, are necessary in the case. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry; Major Asa B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry. The junior member will act as recorder.

FIRST Lieutenant J. S. Stafford, Twentieth Infantry, received orders from headquarters, Department of Dakota, October 13, to proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for duty in conducting the recruits now at that post to Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. Upon arrival at Fort Abercrombie the commanding officer of that post will detail from his command a commissioned officer to proceed in charge of the recruits to Fort Pembina, Dakota Territory, relieving Lieutenant Stafford, who will rejoin his proper station, Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory. Upon arrival at Fort Pembina the officer in charge will turn

the recruits over to the commanding officer for distribution to Companies I and K, Twentieth Infantry, and upon being relieved will return to his proper station.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the week ending October 17: Second Lieutenant A. D. Wolfe, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. H. Russell, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. Rockwell Jr., First Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Clarke, Subsistence Department; First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry; Major J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery; Acting Assistant Surgeon Chapman Lee, U. S. Army.

MAJOR R. S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding post of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, in General Orders dated October 19, announces to the command the death of Captain Charles H. Whittlesey, Thirteenth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army. "It is just one year," say the orders, "since Captain Whittlesey joined the Thirteenth Infantry and assumed command of his company at this post. Coming among us almost a stranger, within that brief period he endeared himself to all by his kindness of heart and polished courtesy, as well as made himself respected by his ability as an officer. His loss is a great one to us, and the void he has made will be difficult to fill. As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of this command will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

A DESPATCH announces the death of Sylvester Mowry of Arizona, at London, England, on Tuesday, October 17. Mr. Mowry was born in Rhode Island, and educated for the army. He was appointed, as we learn from *Cullum's Register*, a cadet in the United States Military Academy, West Point, in July, 1848, and studied there from the 1st of that month to the 1st of July, 1852. He graduated at the latter date, and was commissioned by brevet, second lieutenant of the Third Artillery. He served on frontier duty at San Francisco from 1852 to 1853, and the exploration of the Pacific railroad route in 1853-54. He marched through Utah to California in 1854-55, and served at Benicia and Fort Yuma in the Golden State in the years 1855 and 1857. Mr. Mowry was elected delegate to the United States House of Representatives from the then proposed Territory of Arizona, and served in Congress in 1857 and 1859. He was appointed United States Commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the State of California and the Territories of the United States. He was the author of the work, "The Geography and Resources of Arizona and Sonora," and of various articles relating to the Western country, published in magazines and the periodicals.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company M, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Omaha Barracks, Neb., October 12. Ordered.
Headquarters B, H. K. and L, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas., October 7. Ordered.
Company C, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Harker, Kas., October 7. Ordered.
Company F, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas., October 7. Ordered.
Company A, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Scott, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas., October 7. Ordered.
Company E, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Scott, Kas., October 7. Ordered.
Company M, Seventh Cavalry, from Columbia, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C., October 12. Ordered.
Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, U. T., to Fort Fred Steele, W. T., October 14. Ordered.
Forts Discontinued.—Fort Smith, Ark.; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.

A DESPATCH from Yokohama, September 11, reports that "one of the fiercest typhoons that has ever visited Japan swept over Yokohama during the night of the 23d and 24th ultimo. It fairly commenced at half-past five, P. M., of the 23d, the wind blowing from the north-northeast. The glass had commenced to fall as early as the afternoon of the 23d, but after the storm had fairly set in it fell very rapidly, reaching the lowest point at eight A. M. of the 24th, when it indicated 28.27. This was the climax of the typhoon, and by noon of that day the waters of the bay were as calm as if even a ripple had never disturbed them. The damage done on shore was very considerable; but the shipping suffered comparatively but very little. The Pacific Mail Company were the heaviest losers. One lighter loaded with tea went to pieces, and the bay was strewn with boxes of tea, most of which was, however, reclaimed, but in a very damaged condition. Another lighter loaded with coal sank, and another, a water lighter, went ashore, but was gotten off after some exertion without sustaining any very great damage. The *Idaho*, the United States storeship, lost four of her boats, and at one time the officers feared that they would have to abandon her, but this step, happily, was not necessary. A pilot boat was sunk, one steamer was driven ashore, and several minor casualties, such as loss of bowsprits or some of the spars and rigging, are reported. Several Japanese boats were crushed, and two large junks were sunk. Luckily the steamship *America*, from San Francisco, arrived just before the advent of the typhoon; some fears were entertained of the *China*, which had left twenty-four hours previous; but she had probably run out of it, as the centre of the typhoon passed over Sugami, a point about twenty-three miles from Yokohama. The Pacific Mail Company's coal sheds were one-half destroyed, as the position of the same was very exposed. The bund—the road on the water front—was completely cut up and inundated, some of the huge stones of the sea wall being carried a distance of over forty feet. Almost every house on the bund had some damage done to it, and in Japanese town several houses were blown down, entailing the loss of three lives and wounding several. Almost all the flagships lost their topmasts, and some of them were entirely rooted up and broken. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the height of the typhoon occurred at low water.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. ship *Constellation*, one of the practice fleet, has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard for repairs.

THE damage to the U. S. steamer *Nipsic* in the recent gale off the coast of Florida has necessitated considerable repairs, which are making at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

ON the morning of September 31, a quarter gunner, named J. H. Smith, on board the *Colorado*, fell from the main yard to the deck while the crew were going through the manœuvre of furling sails, and broke his neck and inflicted other injuries, from which death resulted almost instantaneously. He was a native of the United States and aged twenty-eight years.

DISPATCHES from Rear-Admiral Lanman, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 25, report that the U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga* arrived at Montevideo September 18, after a passage of thirteen days from Rio. Commander Badger represents the political state of affairs as still quite unsettled. The outside party (Blancos) appeared to be gaining strength. The *Lancaster* was to sail on the 27th of September for Santos.

THERE has been no recent change in the location of the Asiatic squadron. Lieutenant-Commander Douglas R. Cassell has been detached from the *Alaska* as executive officer, and ordered to the *Ashuelot*. First Assistant Engineer W. H. King is detached from the *Alaska*, and ordered home for examination for promotion. Lieutenant Commander Walter Abbott has been ordered to the *Alaska* as executive officer. Chief Engineer C. E. De Valin has also been ordered to the same vessel.

THE Navy Department has advices from Lieutenant-Commander Allen, of the *Scutara*, dated Port au Prince, September 27, in relation to the steamer *Hornet*. Lieutenant Allen reports that in the month of June the harbor was policed by boats from the Spanish steamer *Churrua*, which was watching the *Hornet*, but after a complaint from Minister Bassett to the Haytian minister of foreign affairs these unusual attentions ceased. From that time up to the date of the report matters remained as they had been before, but Lieutenant Allen believed if the *Hornet* attempted to leave the harbor the *Churrua* would endeavor to capture her, even in neutral waters. The *Scutara* subsequently, according to newspaper dispatches, left Port au Prince on a cruise.

THE collector of customs at Gloucester has officially notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the schooner *Edward A. Horton* was seized on the 1st of September, 1871, by the Dominion cutter *Sweepstakes* for an alleged violation of the Canadian fishery laws, and taken to Guysboro, N. S. The collector also states that about a week ago the owner went to Guysboro to look after his vessel, and found her lying at a wharf, when he "quietly and peaceably" took possession of his vessel and sailed for Gloucester, where he arrived on the 18th inst. As the papers of the schooner have been lost, the owner respectfully asks that new papers may be issued, as provided in section 81, one of the revised regulations, there having been no condemnation of the vessel by the English courts.

THE United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which recently arrived at New York from the South Atlantic squadron, was fitted up just before leaving Rio with special accommodations for a party of Americans (men, women, and children) who came out from the South during that exciting period of emigration to Brazil, about four years ago, when some of our Southern citizens thought the despotic tyranny of the United States Government was more than they could possibly bear. "A few years' life in Brazil," a correspondent of the *Tribune* informs us, "has taught them that there is at least one country less preferable even than the American Union, and one certainly more despotic. I cannot repress the belief," he adds, "that they will all go back with healthier notions of their duties as citizens, and, when they have once more reached their old homes and friends, telling the experiences they have had on this side of the globe, in the much praised land of the Southern Cross, they will exert such an influence in favor of good government in the southern part of our country that the sagacity as well as the humanity of the Administration will be shown in furnishing these voluntary exiles with a gratuitous passage back again to their native land."

REAR-ADMIRAL HON. A. A. COCHRANE, of the British navy, an officer of flag rank, is to be attached to the British Embassy at Washington, in place of Captain William J. Ward, royal navy, who is below the rank required, and is absent in England. The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, just previous to the announcement of Admiral Cochrane's appointment said: "While the American Government has been lately well represented in this country by Commodore Rogers and other officers, who have stocked themselves with an amount of practical information which cannot fail to be useful, not only to them but to their fellow citizens, we have had no one at Washington to keep us *au courant* with what has been done in the American yards since Captain Wythesen, V. C., returned home from his mission. It would appear from an announcement which has appeared in the *Pull Mall Gazette* that Earl Granville is alive to the importance of having an efficient English naval representative on the other side of the Atlantic, and has applied to the Admiralty to nominate an officer of flag rank who will be able to discharge the duties required of him in an efficient manner. Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C. B., would not be an unlikely man to answer the requirements of the Foreign Office, and as the son of the celebrated Earl of Dundonald would be

made welcome by the people with whom he would have to associate.

A PRIVATE letter received from a member of the Arctic expedition under Captain Hall in the *Polaris*, gives account of the movements of the expedition since last heard from through the officers of the Congress. The letter is dated Upernavik, September 5, and was carried thence to Copenhagen by a Danish vessel, whence it was dispatched to its destination via Hamburg steamer. After leaving Disco, where he received his extra stores from the Congress, Captain Hall sailed nearly north until he arrived off the harbor of Proven. He there went ashore, and was well received by the Danish authorities. His principal object was to obtain dogs, but he succeeded in securing only eighteen, about half of which were at the time unfit for service, but may by care be made valuable. After leaving Proven, the *Polaris* sailed for Upernavik, where she arrived on the 30th of August. Here he tried to secure the services of some Esquimaux hunters and dog-drivers, but was unsuccessful. He however obtained some dogs and furs, which will prove of great value while in winter quarters. Captain Hall sailed from Upernavik on the 5th of September, going north. Of course he has not since been heard from, and will not probably until winter, when he may send down from winter quarters to Disco for supplies. All on board are reported well and confident of success.

AN Annapolis correspondent of the New York Times, writing Oct. 16, says:

"To-day the five cadets ordered to be dismissed from the Navy were publicly expelled from the Naval Academy. Commodore Worden, out of respect to their parents, withholds their names, but they will be known when the Register is published, or possibly the Secretary of the Navy may publish them. At 1 o'clock to-day the battalion of midshipmen was drawn up in front of their new quarters, and the order of the Secretary read to them by Captain Samuel P. Carter, the five delinquents being drawn up in front of the battalion. After these orders were read these five, one of whom belongs to the second class, and three to the third, were handed their papers of dismissal. They then went to the paymaster to settle their accounts, and were to leave the yard this afternoon. These expelled midshipmen have been very guilty, and the Secretary has given them their just deserts. One young man, a "pleb," fourth-class man, had his head held under running water for an hour, and was swung out of a window, several stories up, in a blanket or sheet, which had such an effect on the young man that he ran away into a neighboring county. His mother was informed of the fact, and came on, and, searching him up, brought him back into the Academy. The boy was so disgusted with the Navy, or so crazed by their impositions, that he used such language to or before Commodore Worden that that gentlemanly and courteous officer said he would immediately expel him, but that he thought the boy was crazed by the treatment he had received. The boy's mother had great effort to get him back. Another young man, of religious character, was stripped and made to dance, sing, and preach. Another was treated in such an indecent manner that I cannot pen the vulgarity."

AN associated press despatch from Port au Prince, October 9 says: "Some twelve months since the American steamer *Hornet* left the city of New York on a Cuban expedition. Although every attempt was made at that time by the Spanish authorities in New York to get the *Hornet* seized, on the allegation that she had on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition, she ultimately sailed as a merchant vessel. Subsequently the *Hornet* put in here, where she has remained up to the present time, under the constant surveillance of the Spanish authorities. Finding the *Hornet* did not attempt to leave the port, the Spaniards grew tired of watching her, and they determined to take other measures to secure her. The aid and influence of the Spanish consul here was called in, and, backed by two Spanish war vessels, one of them having on board a Spanish admiral, sent a communication to the Haytian Government demanding that in the space of forty-eight hours the *Hornet* should be given into their hands. The Spanish consul also stated in his letter that unless these demands were complied with the Spanish authorities would at once proceed to take her by force. A claim of \$120,000 in gold was also put in by way of indemnity, being the amount alleged to have been expended for coal and other necessities while watching over the *Hornet*. As no answer was given to this requisition, a meeting was subsequently held on the 7th instant, composed of the ministers of France, England, and America. Mr. Bassett, the American minister, afterward proceeded to President Saget's palace for the purpose of having a conference. But the president being at Aux Cayes, on his tour to the South, Mr. Bassett only saw the minister of the interior. During this interview Mr. Bassett claimed, on behalf of the American Government, that the *Hornet* was no pirate, and consequently she had the right to claim full protection as such American vessel, and in his official capacity he should do his utmost to shield her. The minister of the interior, on behalf of the Haytian Government, finally sent a reply to the Spaniards, stating that it was out of his power to comply with the demand, the *Hornet* being under a foreign flag. The diplomatic corps concurred in the minister's refusal, and entered their protest. As soon as this decision was given, the Spanish consul decided to haul down his flag, and sailed for Cuba to obtain further instructions. There is no American war vessel in this port. Every precaution has been taken by the officers of the *Hornet*, and with the consent of the Haytian authorities she has been hauled close in to the shore. It now remains to be seen whether the Spanish authorities will dare to further outrage the American flag."

The U. S. tug *Speedwell*, of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, took the sailors from the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* to Charlestown, Wednesday morning, for the U. S. steamer *Wabash*. The officers for the *Wabash* are reporting at the former place.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY FROM 1816 TO 1871.

(Compiled from the Annual Navy Registers.)
ACTIVE LIST FROM 1816 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	LINE OFFICERS.														WARRANTED OR FORWARD OFFICERS, 1815 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.				OFFICERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS, 1815 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.								
	Admiral.	Vice-Admirals.	Rear-Admirals.	Commodores.	Captains.	Master-Commandants or Commanders.	Lieut.-Commanders.	Lieutenants.	Masters.	Passed Midshipmen or Ensigns.	Midshipmen.	Cadet Midshipmen.	Matros.	Total Line Officers.	Boatswains.	Gunners.	Carpenters.	Sailmakers.	Total.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Total.	
1815.....														...	28	24	18	12	82	1	...	2	20	21	18	62	
1816.....														...	28	24	6	2	60	1	...		20	21	18	61	
1817.....														...	716	28	22	6	78	1	...	1	16	19	13	50	
1818.....														...	736	28	22	17	11	52	1	...	9	23	16	49	
1819.....														...	716	28	22	16	11	71	...	...	3	23	16	48	
1820.....														...	688	19	22	17	12	70	...	1	9	24	9	43	
1821.....														...	674	14	18	12	8	52	...	1	8	24	16	49	
1822.....														...	653	16	17	13	10	56	...	1	8	21	15	45	
1823.....														...	621	16	18	13	11	58	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1824.....														...	664	15	18	14	12	57	...	1	9	24	15	49	
1825.....														...	680	16	16	10	10	52	...	1	9	24	14	48	
1826.....														...	689	13	12	10	9	44	...	1	9	23	17	50	
1827.....														...	696	15	14	11	9	49	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1828.....														...	716	14	18	14	11	57	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1829.....														...	806	17	19	13	14	63	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1830.....														...	842	18	20	16	16	70	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1831.....														...	788	18	19	13	17	67	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1832.....														...	787	21	16	12	18	59	...	1	9	24	16	50	
1833.....														...	818	16	19	15	13	63	...	1	10	24	16	80	
1834.....														...	807	18	17	16	14	65	...	1	10	24	16	80	
1835.....														...	812	18	20	20	19	77	...	1	4	13	20	58	
1836.....														...	817	21	20	20	19	80	...	1	4	13	20	58	
1837.....														...	807	22	23	20	19	84	...	1	4	13	20	59	
1838.....														...	830	25	29	23	24	101	...	1	4	13	19	20	58
1839.....														...	844	32	35	27	26	120	...	1	4	13	2	19	38
1840.....														...	851	32	37	24	25	118	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1841.....														...	883	29	36	28	27	120	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1842.....														...	1 089	32	41	36	35	142	...	1	4	13	20	19	58
1843.....														...	7 1066	37	40	38	35	150	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1844.....														...	12 1032	32	39	35	35	139	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1845.....														...	11 1006	32	38	32	34	136	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1846.....														...	11 974	31	42	36	34	143	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1847.....														...	9 970	32	42	36	31	141	...	1	4	13	20	20	59
1848.....														...	8 966	38	44	40	29	151	...	1	7	14	23	24	70
1849.....														...	8 982	38	44	42	35	158	...	1	7	18	24	24	75
1850.....														...	5 949	39	43	42	34	188	...	1	7	18	23	23	73
1851.....														...	5 932	43	46	45	37	171	...	1	7	17	23	21	70
1852.....														...	3 929	41	45	45	38	169	...	1	7	16	21	21	67
1853.....														...	3 827	44	46	49	41	180	...	1	7	16	20	20	65
1854.....														...	2 892	38	48	51	41	178	...	1	7	14	20	20	63
1855.....														...	2 912	37	45	32	46	174	...	1	7	14	19	20	63
1856.....														...	946	39	43	38	35	166	...	1	7	14	20	20	63
1857.....														...	1 696	38	40	48	39	165	...	1	7	13	19	20	61
1858.....														...	1 745	38	44	47	42	171	...	1	7	14	19	20	62
1859.....														...	789	40	44	48	41	173	...	1	7	15	20	19	63
1860.....														...	840	41	46	46	42	175	...	1	7	14	20	20	63
1861.....														...	872	43	47	45	40	175	...	1	7	14	20	20	63
1862.....														...	664	54	93	60	46	253	2	2	7	24	30	36	95
1863.....														...	788	53	84	56	45	238	2	2	7	20	28	29	88
1864.....														...	913	49	71	53	40	212	2	2	7	21	30	22	84
1865.....														...	931	46	65	47	36	194	2	2	7	22	30	24	87
1866.....														...	950	52	59	40	30	181	2	2	7	22	30	24	87
1867.....														...	930	52	59	40	30	181	2	2	7	22	30	30	93
1868.....														...	937	52	55	36	31	174	...	2	7	21	30	27	88½
1869.....														...	990	51	50	32	30	163	1	2	7	22	30	23	86½
1870.....														...	11031	46	52	38	31	167	1	2	7	23	30	26	90½
1871.....														...	12561	46	57	39	34	176	1	2	7	22	30	30	93½

* One senior flag officer.
† Including 98 mates, temporary officers not eligible for promotion and not properly belonging to the Regular Navy, and should be classed as Volunteers.
‡ Including 130 mates.
§ One brigadier-general since 1868. The senior officer has always been styled the lieutenant-colonel commandant, colonel commandant, or brigadier-general commandant. Since 1868, in the number of majors and captains is included those of the staff ranking with the line. At present there are three staff officers holding the rank of major, and two that of captain.

STAFF OFFICERS, 1815 to 1842 INCLUSIVE.										STAFF OFFICERS, 1842 to 1871 INCLUSIVE.										VOL. OFFICERS, 1862 to 1871 INCLUSIVE. LINE.									
Year.	Medical Dep't.					Total Staff Officers.	Year.	Medical Dep't.					Pay Dep't.					Engineer Dep't.	Year.	Vol. Officers.					Total.				
	Surgeons.	Passed Asst. Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Purser or Paymaster.			Surgeons.	Passed Asst. Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Paymasters.	Passed Assistant Paymasters.	Assistant Paymasters.	Chief Engineers.	1st Asst. Engineers.	2d Asst. Engineers.	3d Asst. Engineers.			Chaplains.	Professors and Teachers of Language.	Total of Staff Officers.	Acting Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders.	Acting Vol. Lieutenants.		Acting Masters.	Acting Ensigns.	Acting Master's Mates and Mates.	Acting Boatswains and Gunners.
1815..	43					43	1843	69	9	00	64							277	1862.....	14	28	581	60	572	1255				
1816..	45					45	1844	69	26	39	64							277	1863.....	15	50	581	336	754	1767				
1817..	48					48	1845	69	26	41	64							286	1864.....	15	50	581	336	754	1767				
1818..	44					44	1846	69	26	36	64							281	1865.....	14	12	581	186	843	47	2445			
1819..	52					52	1847	69	33	34	62							286	1866.....	4	36	140	251	201	7	619			
1820..	47					47	1848	68	41	37	63							308	1867.....	4	26	114	163	142	2	634			
1821..	46					46	1849	69	39	41	64							325	1868.....	..	12	9	76	9	97				
1822..	46					46	1850	68	37	43	64							316	1869.....	..	1	1	1	..	3				
1823..	42					42	1851	68	34	44	63							313	1870.....	1	1	1	..	..	9		
1824..	35					35	1852	69	24	45	63							334	1871.....	1	1	..	..	..	4	
1825..	34					34	1853	69	40	37	63							345											
1826..	39					39	1854	69	37	42	64							353											
1827..	40					40	1855	69	35	44	64							347											
1828..	37					37	1856	69	36	43	64							349											
1829..	43					43	1857	69	43	37	64							345											
1830..	39					39	1858	69	41	39	64							341											
1831..	37					37	1859	69	41	39	64							329											
1832..	44					44	1860	69	37	42	64							431											
1833..	44					44	1861	69	48	36	64							420											
1834..	43					43	1862	80	2	118	62							750											
1835..	44					44	1863	80	1	117	63							759											
1836..	43					43	1864	80	7	108	63							1863											
1837..	44					44	1865	78	52	108	63							1865											
1838..	49					49	1866	79	44	33	62							1866											
1839..	60					60	1867	79	38	37	60							1867											
1840..	61					61	1868	80	42	39	60							1868											
1841..	59					59	1869	80	35	38	79							1869											
1842..	60					60	1870	80	33	35	80							1870											
							1871	80	32	38	80							1871											

CORRESPONDENCE.

MITRAILLEUSES IN THE LATE WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am greatly surprised to find the impression so generally prevailing that the mitrailleuse and all other systems of machine arms are of but little practical value in the field, solely because they failed to achieve much in the hands of the French troops during the late war. Those who entertain this opinion must have formed it hastily and without due consideration of the causes which lead so legitimately to their signal failure, to realize the grand results so confidently expected of them.

In the first place, the French mitrailleuse is radically wrong in the fundamental principles upon which it is constructed; secondly, those which were used, or rather attempted to be used, were a heterogeneous lot of various calibres, having different numbers of barrels, and were supplied with indifferent ammunition; in fact, they were at best only very poor representatives of a bad system. Notwithstanding all this, however, their comparative failure was not so much due to the inherent defects of the arm as to the almost total ignorance of how, where, and when to make the best use of them.

These arms were manufactured in the Government establishment at Meudon, where the strictest possible secrecy was observed with the hope of preventing other governments from acquiring a knowledge of their peculiar construction, which, however, failed in its object, as the arm soon became publicly known under the name of the "Cristophe-Montigny mitrailleuse." Not even the officers of the French forces were allowed to know anything on the subject, except that some mysterious and formidable engines of war were being fabricated in considerable numbers, which, at the critical moment, would be brought forth and at once annihilate the enemy.

The officers and masters in charge of the factory were solemnly pledged to observe the profoundest secrecy, and the workmen were kept in a state of semi-captivity. The guns when completed were boxed up and stored away, only to see the light after the declaration of war, when they were placed in the hands of troops almost if not quite ignorant of their proper use, and without any special drill or system of tactics adapted to their peculiarities.

It requires but little military knowledge to teach us that the introduction of an entirely new arm, differing so radically in every respect from all those heretofore employed, at once necessitates a corresponding change of drill, and the elaboration of a special system of tactics in order to develop and utilize it to the best advantage; and that furthermore it is equally, if not much more, indispensable that both the officers and soldiers into whose hands the new arm is placed should have sufficient time and opportunity to familiarize themselves, not only with the mechanical manipulations of the arm, but also with the most efficient method of employing it in action; and yet all these necessary conditions were wanting in the attempt to fight the mitrailleuses during the late war; hence their failure.

If the French Government had paid less attention to keeping the invention a secret, and much more to educating its troops in a knowledge of the proper use of it, the results obtained from it would have been very different from what they were, and might have served to turn the tide of battle on some occasions at least. I believe the French troops would have made a better fight with the old weapons of less power, with which they were familiar, than they did with the new and infinitely more powerful ones, of the proper uses of which they knew comparatively nothing.

Russia is the only European power which as yet appears to fully appreciate the very prominent part which the modern machine-arm is surely destined to play in all future wars, when it has become thoroughly understood, and thus its extraordinary powers of destruction utilized to the greatest advantage.

I do not feel authorized to reveal all I have recently seen in Russia in this connection, but I confidently predict that when next she shall be put to the test of war she will astonish the world by the terrible efficiency of her numerous Gatling batteries, assisted by her recently introduced range-finder, and that then there will no longer exist two opinions as to the inestimable value of such arms in the field, any more than there is now as to the indispensability of breech-loading small arms, regarding which opinions differed but recently in the best informed military circles.

The fearfully destructive capacity of the improved Gatling gun needs only to be seen on trial to be at once acknowledged and appreciated. The principal improvements recently made in this arm consist of a simple and efficient mechanical device for automatically imparting a continuous and uniform horizontal sweeping movement to the gun while firing, and thus distributing its shot along a considerable line of the enemy's front, each ball about the breadth of a man apart; it is adjustable to any desired angle; and may be thrown into or out of gear in a second of time. Also in revolving the feeding-drum automatically, and in reducing the weight of the gun from 350 lbs. to 150 lbs., thus admitting the transportation of considerable additional ammunition with each gun, without additional burden to the horses. The gun-carriage and lumber-wagon has also been greatly improved. The whole machine is now so perfect, and its manipulations so simplified that any person endowed with sufficient intelligence to turn a grindstone properly will be capable of firing the Gatling gun any length of time without impediment. More cannot be demanded of an inventor; and it therefore now only remains for the military mind to devise the best method of employing it effectively, in order to have made an immense stride towards the much-to-be-desired end of having rendered wars obsolete by making them so destructive that comparative annihilation must inevitably result to one or both the belligerents. It is thus, in my opinion, and not by the progress of civilization, moral influence, or from any other means that warfare will be put an end to.

I confidently believe that the general introduction of Gatling guns, or some similar machine-arm of small calibre, and the coming machine-cannon weighing about 250 lbs., and firing four to six pound explosive projectiles at the rate of fifty to sixty per minute, and with range and accuracy equal to the best field artillery, will render warfare much too destructive to life and property to be longer tolerated, and then at last will dawn the political millennium of successful international arbitration.

L. W. B.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, 1871.

A CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I notice in your last issue that Mr. Dutton has pleaded guilty on one item in the long list which his preceding ponderous articles showed him ignorant of; and this item has a peculiar significance in the discussion.

Artillery officers know instinctively and by experience that it is useless to attempt individually to effect any change in the odd material with which they are furnished. But a board cannot be convened to settle the simplest matters in the routine of their duties without discovering that their first and essential duty is to try to enforce some system in the material furnished them on which to found their further action.

I believe the 24-pounder flank defence howitzer and the light 12 pounder are the only cannon that can be drilled at by any authorized tactics. A board of artillery officers was assembled to prepare a much needed system of tactics that would apply to our extensive and complicated system of ordnance. Surely such a board had nothing to do with constructing the material. Yet they deemed it imperative upon them to recommend near two score changes, affecting everything they had to deal with, from the platforms to the sights. And Mr. Dutton says these recommendations were well founded. Such a fact as this seems to indicate that some change is required—that either a bureau be organized to collect and lead the opinions of artillery officers, or that the officers who shape and superintend the construction should be so assigned to duties that they will have a clearer knowledge and more intimate connection with their machines, implements, and devices when in actual use. These ordnance officers are neither the men who use nor the men who construct the arms and equipments a soldier needs; they are merely autocratic middlemen who dictate to both without a full knowledge of the duties of either. I wish them no harm, but I am greatly interested in this effort the artillery is making to regain their proper status—a status recognized in every service but ours. And I had hoped that, on account of the necessary similarity in their views of thought, the Ordnance Corps would be willing and anxious to help us in this by every means in their power—even by lending us their chief if necessary. If they oppose this effort of artillery, it would seem to indicate that the reputation they claim is founded on the feebleness of others rather than on their own ability. They should remember, too, that the artillery outnumbered them four to one, and just in that proportion is an improved artillery corps desirable. During this discussion I have heard no proposition from an artillery officer that could in any way injure the Ordnance Corps, unless that corps thinks that being united with the artillery under the same chief is like tying a millstone around their necks. And this proposition is only accepted under the hopelessness of getting any other chief, and if it is adopted, it should certainly extend the usefulness and power of the Ordnance Bureau. If the Ordnance Corps will help us in our present endeavor, we will probably gain the boon we crave. With their opposition we must even do the best we can, protesting with one acclaim against the present situation.

B. LE BALC.

IMPROVED BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Not wishing to make issue with your correspondent "Infantry" (who seems to have the good of the service as well as the health and comfort of the soldier at heart), I would beg leave through your columns to correct a mistake in his letter No. 1, published July 22, 1871. Not for the purpose of finding fault, but to assist him, if possible, in his efforts to secure better treatment for the enlisted men of the Army. He says "It is hardly to be credited that in this advanced age and of this liberal Government that there is not a single barracks in the United States service—certainly none where I have served—where there is any accommodation for bathing the men, etc." Now there is one post in the United States where provisions are made for the enlisted men to bathe, and it is in reference to this that I am prompted to write this article, both for the information of all boards whose duty it may be to prepare regulations for the government and guidance of the Army and for company commanders who care enough for their men to go to a little trouble in order to procure necessary bathing facilities. The post at which I serve has been until lately a one-company post (it now consists of a company and a half), and under the command of an old and experienced captain, a man who has held every position from a private to a brigade commander, and who from experience has learned something. Lately he found his barracks unfit for further use, and upon proper representation obtained a small appropriation for their repairs (five hundred dollars, I believe), with which, I think I can safely assert, he has made the most comfortable, convenient and healthy barracks in the United States; and not only this but the best satisfied company in the service. Unfortunately for the "Board" these wonderful barracks are on the Pacific, and I very much doubt if their instructions will allow them to travel so far, but to help all I can, I will send drawings and specifications which I would gladly see inserted in your paper.

These barracks had been used as a storehouse for a

* These drawings are much too extensive to be published in the JOURNAL, and we think this description of the barracks will be understood without them.—ED. JOURNAL.

number of years, and built on the side of a hill making them one and a half stories high, with a basement on the lower side, and when the company mechanics began their work they had only a large shell of a building to start upon.

The basement was converted into a mess-room, being 50x24, the kitchen 25x21. Adjoining the kitchen is the wash-room, 17x9, and partitioned off of the wash-room are two bath-rooms, supplied with warm and cold water, the warm water coming from a large boiler connected with the kitchen range. The first sergeant of the company keeps a bath roster and the keys, and each man is required to bathe at least once in ten days, which is as often as the supply of warm water will permit.

The first floor of the men's quarters is 38x49 ft., the first sergeant's room, store, and office opening in the quarters. This floor is used entirely as a general assembly room, being supplied with stools, tables, etc., so that the men can have ample room to amuse themselves by reading or otherwise, though provisions are made for eighteen men, as there are that many wardrobes or closets built in the wall. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor. This floor being next to the roof there are no windows in it, as it is intended to be used only when the men desire to sleep. Each man has a separate iron bedstead, with a wardrobe or closet at the head of the bed. The walls of the barracks are plastered, while rough boards are nailed along the rafters. A sky-light extends along the roof its entire length, with an airspace of 3 inches in each side, affording all the light necessary, while the ventilation is rendered complete by a box running along the breadth of the floor with openings under the stove, thus conveying a continuous current of fresh air to the room. This plan of ventilation is taken from the report of the surgeon-general. The chimney instead of being of brick consists of a sheet iron tube, 12 inches in diameter, the stove-pipe (6 inches in diameter) passing through it. This tube, acting as a ventilator, carries off all the foul air that might otherwise collect underneath the floors of the galleries.

The originator of these barracks has made plans for the accommodation of two companies, which will probably be sent to the board for their inspection.

A great many officers of high rank and much experience have visited these barracks, and the universal opinion has been that they are better adapted to the wants and comfort of the enlisted men than any others now in use, while there need be no more expense to their construction than there is to the miserable "sweat boxes" which have been built at almost all the permanent garrisons in the United States.

ARTILLERY.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that "the reports of the working of the heavy guns mounted upon Captain Scott's carriages during the late cruise, are highly favorable, which is the more satisfactory when we remember that a complete change of system has been completed in less than three years, and that in consequence of the rapidity of the change, the *Excellent*, and other gunnery vessels, were not fitted with Captain Scott's carriages. The instructors, therefore, as well as the seamen, were new to the manipulation, and had to learn everything on board the ships of the Channel Squadron. Yet so thoroughly has this work been done, owing to the incessant exertions of the captains and officers, that the present ordnance, weighing from nine to twenty-five tons, is worked with greater ease and safety, and by fewer men, than the old 68-pounder pivot guns. Sir Charles Napier once signalled in a calm off Lisbon, "Can you work your guns?" the reply from the majority of vessels was "No." In one ship the 68-pounder was adrift for some time, and was nearly lost overboard; and in the other ships it was found that pointing the guns with accuracy was out of the question, the men having quite enough to do to keep the guns from getting adrift. Even so late as 1865, 1866, and 1867, the same difficulties attached to working the guns, as may be seen on reference to Admiral Warden's reports."

THE engagement of Miss Wise, of Washington, the daughter of the late Captain Wise, of the Navy, and granddaughter of Edward Everett, to M. d'Hauteville, is currently reported in the Washington papers. It will be remembered that a few years ago M. d'Hauteville married Miss Bessie Fish, the daughter of the Secretary of State, who died in France in the second year of their marriage. M. d'Hauteville is of American descent on one side of the house.

THE inhabitants of Ogulin, a town in Croatia, revolted on account of the sale of the forests in the the district known as the military frontier. Vigorous measures taken by the Austrian authorities promptly suppressed the outbreak. Three of the leaders were killed, and nearly all their followers taken prisoners. A few escaped to the mountains. Insurrectionary manifestoes were placarded in Agram, the capital of Croatia.

GENERAL Giles A. Smith, second assistant postmaster-general, who has been compelled by ill health to resign his position, has been presented by the clerks of the Contract Bureau with an elegant gold-headed cane as a token of their esteem.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R. N.—Your letter was mislaid. General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office are signed "By order of the Commander-in-Chief," the name of the Adjutant-General being affixed on a line below.

ANXIOUS READER.—Your application for the position of letter-carrier should be made to General Jones, Postmaster of New York, or to Colonel Morgan, secretary of the Post-office, both of whom will be found disposed to show every consideration to an old soldier.

"BRIEFER."—We shall hardly be able to publish your "poem" except in an expurgated edition, though it is sufficiently lively to entitle it to circulation among admirers of the plain spoken Bill Nye and his school.

STRICTURE, FISTULA, and PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; Impotency, Diseases of the Generative Organs, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face, and Person. **HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D.,** 141 Lexington Avenue.

J. B. KIDDOO

(Brigadier-General U. S. Army, retired),

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 192 BROADWAY (Room 15), NEW YORK.

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THE HISTORY OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY,

U. S. A., by Captain Wm. H. POWELL, Fourth Infantry.

Comprising the movements of the regiment from its organization, in 1796, to the 31st of December, 1870, with the military record of all commissioned officers who have at any time belonged to it from its organization.

The work is now being published by McMillan & Witherow, Washington, D. C., and will be furnished to subscribers during the present month.

Subscribers will please remit the amount of their subscriptions to Captain Wm. H. Powell, Frankfort, Ky., as soon as practicable, in order that the work may be sent to their address direct from the hands of the publishers.

Officers, or their friends, desiring copies of the work, will be furnished by remitting the subscription price (\$3 per copy) to **WM. H. POWELL, Captain Fourth Infantry, Frankfort, Ky.**

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OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., October 28, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 12 M., November 29, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, at this station, during the six months commencing January 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to **R. G. RUTHERFORD,**

Second Lieutenant, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., October 28, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., December 1, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at this station, during the six months commencing January 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to **R. M. HALL,**

Quartermaster First Artillery, and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Acting Commissary Subsistence.

We are informed that Major-General H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army, with his usual liberality and discretion, has given one hundred dollars for the relief of the enlisted men at the military headquarters in Chicago who were burnt out in the late fire.

COLONEL C. B. MORTON, who, as one of the United States commissioners at the Paris Exposition of Arts and Industries in 1867, made the interesting and elaborate report upon ordnance and munitions of war, having returned to this country since the Franco-Prussian struggle, is now engaged upon a work upon American inventions in the same direction. Most of our more conspicuous manufacturers of small arms and fixed ammunition have already contributed their material for Colonel Morton's use. As the plan of the book contemplates the history of our general progress as well as the analyses of various systems, all connected with the industry are advised to communicate as soon as possible with the author. It need hardly be suggested that discriminating notices of their productions in this column will secure valuable consideration for the inventors in foreign military circles.

The Secretary of War has dismissed from the Military Academy for violating paragraph 123 of the academic regulations, in treating with violence and harassing other cadets, Cadets John W. Wilson, Dewitt Clinton Frazier, Santiago F. Hubbell, and John L. Stiles; and for the same cause has ordered that Cadet Albert H. Miller be deprived of his next furlough, and confined to the limits of the "plain" of the Academy until the commencement of the next academic year, and that Cadet Albert H. Hammon be confined to the limits of the "plain" until the commencement of the next academic year.

SECRETARY Belknap has directed Quartermaster-General Meigs to forward to Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, 100 wagons, 100 sets of harness, 1,000 army overcoats, and 1,000 pairs of pantaloons, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in that State.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURTIS. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE GUERRIERE.

WE have received the following letter from the U. S. steamer *Guerriere*:

UNITED STATES STEAMER GUERRIERE,
SPEZIA, ITALY, October 1, 1871.

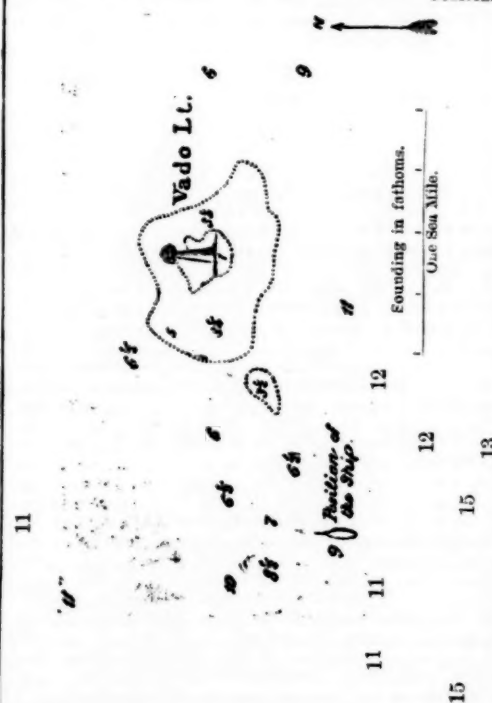
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Attention has been called to an article republished in your issue of the 26th of August, relative to the grounding of the *Guerriere* on Vado Reef. The article in itself is unworthy of notice. But when such an article finds its way into the columns of your Journal, regarded, as it is, as the organ of the Army and Navy, and not only this, but as a defender of their rights and interests and the protector of their honor, the case assumes a different aspect. You speak as it were by authority, and thus greatly influence professional as well as public opinion. It is therefore just cause for surprise, that an article so flippant, untruthful and unjust, should have found a place in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; and not only a place, but the most prominent of places, while the modest request of some one, well disposed and just, requesting a suspension of judgment until the facts connected with the grounding of the ship are made known, is hid away in a corner of the JOURNAL, out of sight of ordinary readers. It cannot but be believed, sir, from your high character as a journalist, and your reputation as a gentleman, that the article complained of has through some inadvertence or oversight found its way into your paper, and that in the cause of justice there will be no want of disposition on your part to remedy the wrong, and to correct the evil as far as it rests in your power to do so.

Will you therefore, at your earliest convenience, cause to be published the enclosed tracing of the locality where the *Guerriere* grounded, by which it will appear that there should be, according to the chart, three and a quarter fathoms of water within a little over a fifth of a mile from the Lighthouse on Vado Reef, and that where the ship grounded, which position was immediately established by triangulation, there should be, according to the chart, between six and a half and nine fathoms of water.

These facts speak for themselves, and will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the cause of the accident was a gross error in the charts. The ship drew, at the time of grounding, eighteen feet.

JUSTICE.



We publish the above communication with great pleasure, and must at the same time express our regret that those who are most interested in having the public correctly informed in regard to the circumstances attending the grounding of the *Guerriere*, should have left us so long dependent upon the accounts of the accident published in the correspondence of the daily papers. We have inserted the reports that came to us in that way simply because

we had no other, and could not pass the matter by without reference to it. In every case we have been careful to credit these accounts to the papers from which they were taken, and left the criticisms with which they were accompanied and from which they could not be well separated, to pass for what they were worth with readers who are well accustomed to distinguish between statement and inference. Our friends in the Navy well know how ready the JOURNAL is to defend them against unjust criticism and incorrect statements appearing elsewhere, whenever they are willing to put us in a position to do so. The grounding of one of our naval steamers can hardly be passed over as one of the ordinary incidents of navigation, and if those who are familiar with the circumstances and the causes of the disaster neglect to furnish us, and through us the public, with correct reports, they leave us subject to such impressions as may be received from the reports that do come to us.

We fully appreciate the necessity of official reserve, but in the Navy especially this is sometimes carried too far, and our officers should appreciate the fact that they stand toward a professional JOURNAL in a relation entirely different from that which they hold toward other publications. Their interest in having the JOURNAL correctly informed is quite as great as our own, and they must realize how impossible it is for us to obtain correct information unless they assist us in doing so.

We are glad to have the opportunity of thus prominently publishing this letter, and if we had not expected that each mail would bring us some such correction of the criticisms on the *Guerriere* we should have had something to say editorially upon the obvious justice of waiting to hear officially from her officers before pronouncing judgment upon them. The fact that the paragraph to this effect which did appear in the JOURNAL was inserted out of its proper relations was merely one of those incidents of newspaper arrangements for which the printer is solely responsible, and it was wholly without significance as to any disposition toward the *Guerriere* on the part of the JOURNAL, which has had occasion, as our readers are aware, to refer to Captain STEVENS heretofore in terms as complimentary as they were well deserved.

In the present discontent of the artillery with the groove in which they are forced to move, and while they are beginning to utter aloud their demands for something more than the poor crumbs of information which they claim are all they are allowed to obtain from the feast of those who occupy the better portion of their field of duty and of thought, we recommend the English publications to the attention of artillerists. With a wealth of experiment beyond our utmost fancy, the English have reached conclusions and a practice diverse from ours in all things.

We have before us a volume which gives us as clear an insight into their teachings and practice as BENTON and GIBBON do into our own. It is "OWEN'S Modern Artillery," published this year by MURRAY of London. In many ways such an English work as this would extend our information. To many of us it is filled with novelties, and in many things the opposition between them and us is so marked that one must be wrong. In the simplest matters, and along that narrow line where our systems coincide, you find marked peculiarities. Their parachute light-balls, diaphragm-shell, Boxer shrapnel, all their fuses, their method of attaching the sabot and hitching their teams, are novelties to many of us. The trunnions of their 12-pounder field-piece rest on a piece of gun-metal so arranged with lever-screws that the gun can be traversed through 6 deg. without moving the trail. They have an hexagonal breech-sight, whose different faces are stamped with degrees, range in yards for shot, range in yards for shell, and the sights for rifled guns are arranged to allow for drift. They teach that the drift of a flat-headed projectile will be in the opposite direction from that of any other oblong projectile fired from the same piece, and that a time-fuse will increase about three per cent. in its rate of combustion for every inch the barometer rises.

We have given such simple samples as one might meet in a day's practice, of the diversities between these artillery systems, and have chosen them from

that part where the systems are most alike, so that officers may judge how much a knowledge of the English system may affect their opinion of our own. The reading of such books as this would eradicate the ignorance of foreign and powerful artillery which, when displayed in reverse, appears so ridiculous in our author.

THE throes which the English mind undergoes in the effort to master the legal relationship existing between the different States of this Union, and between each State of the general government, are sometimes most ludicrous. A correspondent of the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, in trying to show that the Southern officers in our Army who threw up their commissions at the opening of the Rebellion were guilty of desertion, works out the following striking parallel to our Union:

Suppose for a moment that Ireland had succeeded in establishing her independence for a space of twenty years, and was merely bound to us by a federal league to resist all foreign aggression, she would very likely never have the training schools for officers, or the same means of educating them which we should possess in England as a richer country. On the supposed friendly footing hundreds of her officers might come over to Sandhurst, Woolwich, or any such military training schools, and gradually rise to important positions in the English army. In order to make the position parallel, we must further imagine, what we hope will never be the case in England or Scotland, that the army, instead of being the most popular branch of the service and recruited from the best blood and most talented men in the country, became, owing to reductions or other causes, the very reverse, most of the best positions being filled by the Irish, and its ranks largely recruited from its surplus population. In case of foreign invasion, under brave Irish officers all might still go well, but if, owing to the existence of England being jeopardized, as many assert it would be if Ireland was no longer an integral part of the United Kingdom, it became necessary to resort to a reconquest of Ireland, would an officer and a gentleman be justified in throwing up his commission and directly turning the knowledge and experience gained in this country against it? It cannot be thought so.

The idea that this Union is "a federal league to resist all foreign aggression" would be novel were this the first time an Englishman has endeavored to understand the American system. Inane ebullitions like this are certainly pretty good proof that Americans are often if not usually right when they inform a foreigner that he does not understand this country; but it is nevertheless a fact, though an American cannot travel abroad or read foreign papers without being laughed at more or less good-naturedly for this impression. We must suppose that the writer of the above is intelligent and thoughtful, and he can therefore hardly be charged with gross ignorance of a subject he has voluntarily undertaken to explain. It is more probable that the long gazing at the intense brightness of royalty has unfitted his eyes for estimating the sombre shades of republicanism.

This matter is not of small importance, for it is upon reasoning of this kind that the Cotton Bond holders claim their \$4,000,000 from our Government. Considering the Southern States as a foreign government, conquered by us, they hold that we are liable for the debts of the conquered land. So we see that British obstinacy of opinion is not altogether inoperative for evil.

It is gratifying to note the successive indorsements of American ordnance invention by the military powers of Europe. Two recent instances of this foreign approval we publish this week, they being synopses of reports just made officially public by the kingdoms of Spain and Greece, in the matter of small arms. The documentary material, of which we have space for the bare conclusions merely, covers in each case more than one hundred pages of manuscript, is exhaustive in every particular of trial, and furnishes comparative views of the merits of various systems, which should claim the attention of our ordnance boards. In determining upon the Remington as the service arm of Greece, Captain FOUNTOUCLIS experimented with the particular models previously adopted by Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, and the Papal States, and his firing test comprised more than 12,000 shots. This officer, who was for a considerable period resident in this country, bears a distinguished reputation for scientific attainments. The Spanish test of systems continued for more than two years, and in this instance, actual service with the arm selected in one of the worst climates in the world, on account

of its humidity, rendered a report quite coincident with that of the board of officers at Madrid. The result with both kingdoms has been the adoption of the Remington as a service arm. We hope to see these valuable reports published in full.

THERE is a military side even to the proposition of a German professor for an International Cookery Congress. His theory is that the cookery ideas (Kochideen) of different nations rarely pass the geographical boundaries of the States. A good deal might be done by such a congress, and no nation needs improvement in cookery more than our own. We had, during the late war in Europe, a striking instance in the German army of the influence of national food habits upon the maintenance of an army. It requires centuries of sausage-eating to produce that convenient, nutritious, and agreeable "pea-sausage" which proved such a comfort in the wintry campaign in France. Our own peculiar customs are evinced not only at times of feasting, when the whole country is eagerly interested in making sure that the soldier at his camp-fire is not deprived of the Thanksgiving turkey so dear to all our hearts, but also in every-day life by the use of canned and preserved provisions, the value of which is constantly put to proof by one or two hundred thousand people on the Plains. Thus we see that if we can improve national cooking, the Army and Navy, as the largest corporate units, will be immediate gainers. We would, therefore, be very glad to see this cookery congress approved and carried forward. But a matter of still more importance than cooking is the provision, in the first instance, of good food. Of vegetables we have as good as the world can show, but the meat of Germany, Italy, France, and England is certainly superior to ours. In some respects we have greater difficulties to contend against, but that is all the more reason why there should be careful thought taken to provide for their remedy.

WHILE nearly every great foreign power is making an effort to keep its army constantly trained in the practice of war, we here are doing nothing. Were we forced to fight to-morrow there are hundreds of thousands of men in the country who would go forward in their first battle as steadily as the Germans did at Spiecheren. But this great reserve is melting away, and when another decade closes, how many of these veterans will be able and ready to respond to the call to arms? How many of them will be veterans then? War is an acquired art, and it may be forgotten as we forget a language in which we were once fluent. But how slight a practice will keep the language or the art in mind? We are neglecting this practice altogether. In America any man may hunt who chooses, and shoot anything he comes across, and yet how little hunting there is among the people at large and how little target practice. In both Germany and France hunting is licensed and the opportunities for following the sport are few to the people; and yet how noticeable is the interest in target practice, and how general is the information in regard to arms. All that springs from the exercise the people have as soldiers, not in war, for that comes too rarely, but in the Fall manoeuvres. The activity we spend in baseball playing might be more profitably expended in learning the practice of war; and the interest we take in contending nines would be much better exhibited before a target.

FROM the testimony of Marshal MACMAHON before the French committee on the conduct of the war, it appears that BAZAINE had more to do with the disasters of the Emperor than has been hitherto known. He was commander-in-chief, MACMAHON being under his orders. The latter intended to fall back on Paris, and was on the road to Rheims when a despatch from BAZAINE announced the battle of Rezonville, the French remaining masters of the field, and also informed him that BAZAINE would fall back by way of Montmedy and Sedan. The Minister of War at the same time ordered the Marshal to form a junction with BAZAINE, and under these circumstances he altered his plans. As to Sedan, that disaster is charged upon DE WIMPFEN, who insisted upon his seniority, at a time when he thought affairs looked well, but really knew nothing of the positions. DE WIMPFEN's course since the

war does not place him in very favorable contrast to MACMAHON, who is reticent when not obliged to speak, but then becomes frank. We all know DE WIMPFEN's defence, that the day was already lost when he took command, and he had no duty left but to accomplish the surrender. MACMAHON, we think, will carry off the confidence of his own and other countries, and his story of the surrender will doubtless be held to be the correct one. It should be observed that he takes all the responsibility of his movements and exonerates the Emperor, who was virtually deposed both from throne and command long before the 4th of September.

IT is quite plain that the plucky fishermen of Gloucester have acted more valiantly than wisely in the "rescue" of the *Horton* fishing-smack, and that the Government will take a much cooler view than they of their enterprise, and as soon as its attention is officially called to the facts, disavow all responsibility for what ever was done, including the despatch of revenue cutters after a supposititious British cruiser. The Boston custom-house officers seem to have assumed an unusual responsibility in sending out these cutters, and may have seriously complicated themselves. By the way, the new Dominion minister of marine denies that any vessel whatever was sent after the *Horton*. We have no fear that the affair will not be so settled as to avoid any disturbance of our present friendly relations with the British Government.

THE country need not fear that the troops sent to South Carolina will not be able to speedily check Ku-Klux outrages. The people of the State respect the uniform, and really prefer to be under its control than that of their present State authorities. There is no use of denying, as some partisan journals have done, the prevalence of the gravest disorder in South Carolina. The Ku-Klux does actually exist, and it has pursued its murderous course hitherto almost unmolested, and even received the tacit support and countenance of respectable citizens. We have private advices from the State which justify us in saying this, and in expressing our confidence that military interference will soon restore peace and order.

THE commissioner of pensions estimates that three million six hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-three soldiers, have been engaged on the side of the nation in the various wars, from and including the war of the Revolution, down to the present time; 275,000 of these were engaged in the Revolution; 527,637 in the war of 1812 against England; 2,688,523 in the war of the Rebellion, and 63,133 in various minor affairs as follows:

Seminole war of 1817.....	5,911
Black Hawk war of 1832.....	5,031
Florida war of 1836 to 1842.....	29,953
Creek disturbance of 1836.....	12,483
Southwestern disturbances of 1836.....	2,803
Cherokee country disturbances of 1836.....	3,396
New York frontier disturbances.....	1,839
Canadian rebellion.....	1,118

There were 57,623 Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services, 11,303 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 103,791 soldiers of the war of the rebellion pensioned as invalids.

THE Secretary of War has again responded to the appeal for aid from the sufferers by the great fires in the West, by directing the quartermaster-general to immediately issue and send to Governor Fairchild, at Madison, Wis., 100 wagons, 100 sets of harness, 1,000 army overcoats and 100,000 pairs of pantaloons. The Secretary of the Treasury has also given orders to the commanders of the revenue cutters on the lakes to proceed to such points as may be indicated by the authorities to carry supplies for distribution to the needy.

BRIGADIER-General Ord, commanding the Department of California, finds it necessary to warn officers acting as judge-advocate of a General Court-martial that the offences charged should be proved by testimony introduced on the part of the prosecution, and the guilt not be left to be inferred from questions put by the defence.

THE U. S. steamship *Franklin* arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 25th for coal. She encountered very strong head winds all the passage, and violent adverse gales on the coast. Was to leave for Boston as soon as possible.

WILLIAM Maxwell Wood, of Maryland, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, has been placed on the retired list, and J. Nathan M. Foltz, of Philadelphia, appointed in his place.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

THE St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* gives an account of an interview with General O'Neill, who was arrested at Fort Pembina, which gives his version of the affair. He says, among other things:

I had enough men to resist Colonel Wheaton had I desired to fight United States soldiers. I had fought too long under the stars and stripes to want to fight United States troops, whether they had crossed the line legally or illegally. Colonel Wheaton had thirty or forty men. Colonel Wheaton went over in person.

I desire to state the intimation has been thrown out that the men were arrested without a show of resistance. The three men—myself, General Curley, and Colonel Donnelly—have as good a record for bravery as Colonel Wheaton. The only reason why resistance was not made was because we respected the United States authorities. We had made as good a record as Colonel Wheaton in the late war for all that constitutes soldiers. While we were in Colonel Wheaton's charge we were treated in a very gentlemanly manner.

General Curley came down with me as far as the crossing of the Red river, where he stopped. Most of the men who were arrested with General Curley, Colonel Donnelly, and myself, remained at Fort Pembina in custody, but were expected to be released the day I left. They will probably, when released, go to the Red river and seek employment.

As I understand it, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction up there with the British government. The dissatisfaction exists principally among the French half-breeds, and I believe they are in the majority. The British government has but a very small force in the British territory.

The General thinks that notwithstanding they do not like the British government, the policy of the people is to remain apparently loyal. The true state of affairs up there cannot be made known at present.

I believe the action of Colonel Wheaton to be entirely unauthorized in crossing into British territory and arresting any one. Nor do I believe his conduct will be sanctioned either by the department commander or at Washington. He went upon British territory, and ordered his men to fire, and they did fire several volleys. It is surprising that some one was not killed. It was no fault of his that there was no one killed. Had there been any killed I have no doubt he would have been guilty of murder.

There was no invasion at all. There was no Fenian raid. We were not acting as Fenians, and had no connection whatever with that organization.

The statement that a body of men were seen with a Fenian flag flying near the fort or on British territory is not true. The statement that Donohue knocked a man off a horse and rode away with the horse, is also untrue.

I am not aware that I have violated any law of the United States. Before I arrived from Pembina I was informed that I should be arrested. I did not fear any arrest. I have fought and bled for the United States Government. The United States form too large a country for me to try to hide in, and I do not fear anything the law can do to me for any recent action of mine.

GENERAL JUSTIN DIMICK.

THE *Baltimore Gazette*, which cannot be accused of any undue partiality to the officers of our Army as officers, pays the following tribute to the memory of General Dimick:

The death of General Justin Dimick, late of the Army of the United States, was announced, on Saturday last in the Washington correspondence of the *Gazette*, and the event, though not unexpected, has caused deep and general regret in our community. As commander at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, during the greater part of the late civil war, General (then colonel) Dimick had charge of many of the Maryland gentlemen who were dragged from their homes by the arbitrary orders of Lincoln or his infamous subordinates, and proscribed as "political prisoners," in the un-American jargon of the usurpation of those days. To the exceptional manliness and humanity with which General Dimick discharged what he believed to be the duties of his station, the State of Maryland is indebted for the lives of some of her best citizens, and the prisoners themselves undoubtedly owe that exemption from insult and personal outrage which to men of honor and sensibility in their position, was more than even life itself. Nor does the character of General Dimick derive its lustre in this regard merely from the contrast of his official conduct with that of other officers in the same service, who tarnished the laurels of long and honorable lives, by degrading subservience to the vulgar tyranny at Washington. He was in himself a thorough and noble gentleman in the highest acceptance of the word. As a soldier he felt bound to assume the painful office which was thrust on him, but he assumed it as a soldier only, and we have reason to know that his desire to mitigate the horrors of the strife then raging, was a motive which powerfully seconded his sense of duty in assuming it. He was no partisan in the war. With his strong and peculiar religious views, he believed it to be a judgment of God upon the whole country for the sin and ingratitude of the people of all sections, and when he took his place on the side of the Union, as he believed it was right that he should do, it was with the sorrowful conviction that the cleanest hands in the struggle were yet unclean before heaven. While, therefore, his fidelity to duty made him faithful to the obligations of his position, his own rectitude of heart and purpose prevented him from transcending them, and although his discipline was rigid and his exaction of obedience was peremptory and absolute, he went no further. Before his prisoners had been with him a week, he had so impressed them with his integrity and humanity, and with the certainty that he was doing his best for them, that no man felt a disposition to violate his orders or was willing to give him personal dissatisfaction. And this feeling of confidence soon spread itself, and became so

general that during the thirteen months of confinement which the gentlemen from Maryland underwent, there was not a single violation of discipline by the prisoners, or a single punishment required to be inflicted on a prisoner. When it is remembered that within the period referred to, there were probably two thousand men confined from time to time in Fort Warren, the greater part of them prisoners of war, and of the rank and file, as well as officers of the Confederate army filled with the fresh hatreds and resentments of that bloody period, the fact which we have stated is perhaps unparalleled in the history of military prisons. Only the qualities which we have ascribed to General Dimick could have rendered its occurrence possible. Not a man was discharged from the fort during all that time who did not carry with him the warmest affection and respect for its commander, and nothing could exceed the cordiality with which these feelings were manifested towards him in this city when he was here, a year or two ago, the guest of one of his former prisoners. It must not be supposed that the course of General Dimick passed without comment of the angriest character, in those quarters where to be loyal it was held necessary to abjure everything mainly and decent. The Massachusetts radical press perpetually assailed him as a rebel sympathizer, and the War Department called him more than once to account for the lack of patriotism and severity ascribed to him by newspaper scribblers. But his courage was too high to be affected by such interferences, which he despised, and his character in the service, combined with the entire success of his prison administration, prevented his removal by the War Department. Upon his final retirement from active duty, he was brevetted for "long, gallant, and faithful services to his country."

Besides the sterling qualities which we have described, General Dimick was full of traits which attracted attention and regard. He was simple and direct in mind as in character, of gentle and graceful manners, full of dignity, courtesy, and consideration for others—indeed the very ideal of chivalry, without its tinsel. We should have done injustice to our own feelings and those of our people if we had failed to express their sense and our own of what is due to his memory. Nor, indeed, are we unwilling to relieve the hideous associations which are recalled, when the battles of the war are mentioned, by presenting the portrait of a federal soldier, who was able to command one, without leaving a stain upon his record as a patriot, a Christian or a gentleman.

FRENCH TRANSPORTATION.

A FRENCH Republican writes to the London *Daily News*: "I read in some English newspapers that the French convicts sentenced to transportation need no pity. *L'accuse est condamné à la déportation dans une enceinte fortifiée*. This sentence sounds by no means appalling. The words are smooth and imply no harshness. Indeed, there is nothing frightful in this condemnation. The prisoners are conveyed to Belle Ile, to the Chateau d'Ile, or at the worst, to New Caledonia. There they are set at liberty, a piece of land is allotted to each, and they are allowed to cultivate it unmolested—almost without control. The *deporté's* only suffering can be the bitterness of exile, his only want, to return to his mother country. He is merely sent there to be kept out of mischief; nay, in many cases, his material condition is better than in France. The climate of New Caledonia is healthy, the vegetation luxuriant, the natives tractable, and the authorities lenient. What more could possibly be required to ensure the comfort of political convicts? Such is the widely-spread impression concerning transportation, both in France and abroad. Would, for the benefit of the prisoners, that it were accurate. But, unfortunately for them, the pleasant state of things above detailed is as remote as possible from the truth. Hitherto little or no light has been thrown on the subject, inasmuch as a very limited number of political prisoners have returned to France, and the relation of their sufferings was circumscribed to a circle of intimate friends. The fact is that the transportation does not take place to New Caledonia, but to Cayenne, in French Guiana, the climate of which, according to the accounts of those who have remained there, is more deadly than that of Sierra Leone. The effects of the unhealthy atmosphere is so deleterious as to necessitate every year the change of the keepers, or *gardes-chiourmes*, usually employed to guard the convicts. As to the means of escape, they are almost equivalent to certain death, and under the Empire those who fell into the hands of the Cayenne authorities after an unsuccessful attempt to fly were put to death. To the majority, therefore, of those who are transported there, Cayenne means death. If the effects of wretched food and ill-treatment are added to the terrific climate, there is but a poor chance of return for the doomed men; and even when an amnesty or a change of Government frees them, their health is so sadly impaired that their life is of short duration.

Deportation dans une enceinte fortifiée is fraught with heavier sufferings than the uninitiated could possibly imagine. It implies hard work under a scorching and murderous sun, and also under the eyes of the keepers; corporal punishment if the requisite amount of work be not accomplished; daily intercourse with the common convicts, and assimilation of treatment to theirs; food of the worst quality, such as is distributed in the hulks of Brest and Rochefort; and brutal usage on the part of the *gardes-chiourmes*, who vent on the prisoners the discontent which they feel at being sent to Cayenne, even for a short space. Cayenne, in itself, is bad enough, but there is yet a place which exceeds in horror the pepper fields and the keeper's rods. The Ile du Diable is situated within fifteen miles of the coast from French Guiana, and well does it deserve its name. The Devil's Island is a narrow, sandy tract of land, measuring about three miles in circumference, and uniformly desolate. Not a single tree or spring can be found. Myriads of mosquitoes prevent the *deportés* from taking rest at night. A scorching sun pours its light on the dry sand, giving an intolerable heat.

Sea-bathing—the only relief against the weather—can scarcely be resorted to; sharks, which are very abundant in the Guiana waters, are attracted by the dead bodies, which the authorities do not take the trouble to bury, and render bathing very dangerous. As it is, escape is difficult enough; but an additional precaution is taken—a sloop-of-war cruises around the island, thus crushing the hopes of the prisoners on that score. A few miserable hovels made of wood and straw constitute the only shelter of the unhappy beings confined in this desolate spot. Their food consists of biscuits and salt meat; a vessel brings every month from Cayenne the requisite quantity of food and fresh water. As the natural obstacles to evasion are very high insurmountable, only a dozen soldiers and five or six keepers remain on the island. The sharks are, besides, as assiduous guards as the Government could well wish for; and numerous are the victims that tried to swim over to some passing ship. Prisoners are, however, inspired with so great a thirst for liberty that it will often lead them into the most desperate attempts. Nothing can stop them; the greater the obstacles the more resolution do they display.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES TO SOLDIERS.

THE following from the *Broad Arrow* suggests the thought that something of the same sort might be tried in this country and be the means of enlivening garrison life, and increasing the feeling of content with the service, not any too strong now among the enlisted men;

The director-general of military education deserves great credit for having organized a series of lectures to the troops, aided by magic-lanterns, completely provided with slides and diagrams. These comprise nearly every class of subjects likely to be of general interest, such as popular science, travels, history, natural phenomena, landscapes, and antiquities, wild sports in all parts of the world, and such military subjects as arms and dress. In the appendix to General Order 77, just issued, a complete scheme is given for the circulation of lanterns and slides from station to station during the winter months, and the order itself is a perfect model of perspicuous instruction on every point connected with the receipt and despatch of the magic apparatus, and the proper care and use of it. If the Chief of Control were not too proud to take a leaf out of the schoolmaster's book, we do not see why our next year's autumn manoeuvres should not be a perfect success in all that concerns the supply and transport of provisions. It may appear to some that the detailed instructions are so minute as to be absurd, but such is not our opinion. What can be more just than the remark, that the success of the lecturer must depend upon the maintenance of order and decorum? for although this is an obvious truism the officers at the station may need to be reminded of it, that they may promote order by their occasional presence at the lectures, and the interest they are seen to take in them. Success or failure on such occasions is often determined by the merest trifles, and therefore it is by no means superfluous to inform the lecturer that he must see to the lenses of the lantern being wiped before using them, because if the glass be dim, the picture will be indistinct, etc. He is also wisely admonished to make his lecture "as interesting as possible," and not to stay out his welcome on the platform. There is a fascination in the perfect details in this general order which it is impossible to resist. Mistake or failure in the least particular, ought to be impossible. *O si sic*—but we will not vex the soul of Control by insisting on the moral.

THE TURKISH AND ITALIAN ARMIES.

THE *Poll Mail Gazette* gives an account of the Turkish army from a pamphlet. According to the statute now in force, which was sanctioned by the Sultan in 1869, the term of military service in the line (*nizam*) has been reduced from five to four years, in the first reserve (*idatyal*) to two years, in the second reserve (*redif*) to six years, and in the landsturm (*hyade*) to eight years, making the total period of service twenty years. All Mohammedans are liable to military service. The members of other religions may purchase exemption from service in the army, but are compelled to serve in the navy if called upon. The line consists in round numbers of 150,000 men, and the strength of the first reserve for the year 1872, for which the officers and commissariat have already been appointed, is to be 70,000 men. Although the prescribed strength of the regular army on a peace footing is, as above stated, 150,000 men, it has hitherto only consisted of from 80,000 to 100,000. The yearly discharge of about 40,000 soldiers of the second reserve who are bound to serve eight years longer, would eventually place at the disposal of the government about 300,000 trained soldiers, so that by the year 1878 the full number of 700,000 men would be attained. The regular infantry consists of forty-one regiments and thirty-eight rifled battalions; the cavalry of twenty-five regiments (including a Circassian and two Cossack regiments); the artillery of six regiments, each consisting of fifteen batteries (540 guns); and the irregulars of enlisted troops (*bashi-bazouks*) and volunteers (*spahis* and *bedouins*)—in all about 70,000 men. In addition to the above the Viceroy of Egypt is bound to provide a contingent in case of war of 15,000 men, and the Bey of Tunis one of 4,000 men. The Turkish navy consists of nineteen ironclads and eighty-four wooden ships. The ironclads are armed with 123 big guns. There are about 20,000 sailors and 3,600 marines. For transport purposes the government is empowered to use the nineteen mail steamers of the Azizie Company, and the twenty-five steamers of the Chirket-i-Hairie Company.

A letter from Florence says: "At the end of 1869, and indeed on the 1st of July, 1870, Italy had only 150,000 men under arms. By the 30th of September the aspect of things had undergone a marvellous change. By that date the Italian army consisted of 519,630 men, 334,078 of whom were under the colors, and 185,552 on leave, but liable to be summoned to arms at the sound of the bugle. If we set aside officers and the men of the

second category of the classes 1846-7-8, not yet enrolled in any branch of the service, the last item of 143,467, the army consisted at that date, and still consists, of 361,502 men. It appears that 325,991, or 90.18 per cent., of the soldiers of the Italian army are between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, and of these nearly 50 per cent. between twenty-five and thirty. The figures show that 67.54 per cent. of the men composing the Italian army had four years' service; and when we remember the fact already stated that 90 per cent. are men in the very prime of life, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the solid nucleus and kernel of such a force must be of the most trustworthy kind.

SHIPWRECK OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

The steamer *Coburn* which was lately lost on Lake Huron, numbered among her passengers an Army officer, Lieutenant William Atwood, of the Twenty-first Infantry, aide de camp and acting assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier-General P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Lakes. Mr. Atwood had been stationed in Detroit for a year and a half, and had been up the lakes attending a court-martial. The *Detroit Post* says:

There have been hopes entertained by the friends of Captain Atwood, of this city, that he might possibly be among the survivors of the *Coburn*, but these hopes seem destined to be shattered. One report states that the Lieutenant was hard at work during the night previous to the going down of the ill-fated ship, aiding the men in throwing the cargo into the sea, and from his exertion became exceedingly exhausted, so much so that he lay down in the captain's room, where, only a few minutes before the sinking of the ship, he was seen by those who escaped. Another report was, that he was seen near the ship's side at the time when the third boat was about putting off, and from this some have thought that he may have attempted to board the last boat (which it is said was afterward swamped.) Captain Atwood had many friends and wide circle of acquaintance in this city. His army record was a most excellent one, and dated from the beginning of the war. He first entered the Independent Pennsylvania Battery, which was organized in Pittsburgh, was engaged in active service throughout the war, and was in many of the prominent battles. Before the close of the war he was made a captain in the volunteer force with the brevet rank of major. He entered the regular army in March, 1866, being attached to the Nineteenth Infantry. In the month of July, 1867, he was made second lieutenant, and promoted to the place of first lieutenant during the year 1869. In December, 1870, he was assigned to the Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed in Detroit, in which position he has been since then. Captain Atwood was unmarried, but leaves a mother and brother, both of whom are now living in Pittsburgh, of which city we believe Lieutenant Atwood was a native. Among others on board the *Coburn* was also Richard M. Smith, Indian agent, well-known to many residents of Detroit, and who for a long time has been connected with the Indian agency, both as head clerk and agent as well. He formerly resided at Penn Yan, New York, and moved to Detroit nearly eighteen years ago. He was clerk under Leach, Long, Brockway, and others, in the interior, acting as agent, and then displaced, but being finally appointed agent in June last, succeeding to that position before filled by George M. Bradley, who, it will be remembered, was found dead at the Harlem depot, in New York, last summer. Mr. Smith was an honest, upright, and exceedingly energetic and faithful man and officer. He was most methodical in all details relating to the business of his department, and was considered an excellent accountant, and so thoroughly did he acquaint himself with all that appertained to the various departments, that he became an absolute necessity to the officers appointed under each administration, and was accordingly retained in the clerkship regardless of whatever political bias might have originally existed. His integrity was one of his strong characters, and was the cause of his being on board the *Coburn*. He had a large amount of money in his possession for the purpose of paying off the Indians. His duties required him to visit Lake Michigan ports, but he stated to a friend at the Sault last week, that the season was getting so late, and the lake so rough, that he did not wish to take all the funds in his possession to Lake Michigan. He therefore determined to bring them to Detroit, and go from there with such small amounts as might be required at the points to be visited. Hence he sailed on the *Coburn*, and it is too evident that he went down with her. Mrs. Smith retained her residence at Penn Yan. As it has been Mr. Smith's custom to visit his home during a part of each winter, he has never brought his family away from that place. Mrs. Smith also used to visit here in the summer and fall, and went with him on his last trip, and was on board the *Coburn* at the time of the disaster.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of London translates from the Paris papers a German criticism on the recent campaign, in which the strategic faults of the French are handled:

"To be impartial," says the author, "it must be admitted that nearly all the generals of the Republic manoeuvred better according to true strategical principles than those of the Empire. They were far more active, and assumed the offensive with boldness and rapidity, whilst the others confined themselves often to a feeble defensive." But the want of energy shown by Bazaine was not more fatal than the offensive movement on Paris under Gambetta's instructions, Faidherbe's advance on St. Quentin, or Bourbaki's march. However, the critic goes on to explain: "It was most fortunate for us that, at the moment the French army was handed over to better generals the troops became worse, and at last so undisciplined that nothing could be made out of

them. The true French army, well drilled, and whose infantry fought well, disappeared at Sedan. French patriotism accomplished more than we thought possible after Sedan; it armed masses and carried on the war far beyond the date we had expected. However, the men we had to meet were not real soldiers. Before Sedan, the 16th of August excepted, we were always more numerous than the French, but, generally speaking, the French were afterwards numerically superior, and yet our first victories cost us many more men than our more recent triumphs. It has, therefore, been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that popular armies, no matter what their enthusiasm, cannot stand against regular troops led with a little energy. Large masses are now necessary, and manoeuvres have become so complicated it is so difficult to get numerous corps lying at some distance from each other to arrive at a precise spot at a fixed hour, so much practice and care is necessary to make the best possible use of the new arms, it is so indispensable to have troops well-trained, obedient from general to drummer; everything ought to go like a clock; against troops like these no popular armies can struggle, and we must not reproach Chanzy, d'Aurelles and Bourbaki, with their want of success. Of all the generals after Sedan my opinion is that Faidherbe distinguished himself the most. His orders of the day were crammed with hollow phrases, his bulletins of victory were false, but his resistance was much more serious than was generally supposed in Germany in December, 1870."

THE REMINGTON SYSTEM ADOPTED BY SPAIN AND GREECE.

(Extracts from the Report of the Royal Spanish Commission.)
To His Excellency the Director General of Artillery.

At Madrid, of all the arms entered, the Remington offers the most advantages for bayonet charges on account of its length; is the third in weight, the second in the advantageous position of centre of gravity, and the fifth in number of parts; but if we consider the simplicity of the various parts, there can be no doubt that it offers less probabilities of getting out of order, and more facilities for examination and repairs.

In the rust trial the Remington proved superior to all, being the only one that after the mechanism had been thoroughly rusted, was able to fire three consecutive shots; none of the others working at all.

Finally, in the defective shell trial, the Remington showed its superiority over all the others.

The greatest initial velocity was obtained by this arm, being 425 metres per second, at 20 metres from muzzle. Its trajectory was the flattest of all, and offered a longer dangerous space than the others.

The result of these lengthened trials has been to make manifest once more the superiority of the Remington arm over all other breech-loaders.

The results of the trials, would of themselves be sufficient without their being confirmed by the report received from Cuba, where more than 30,000 are in campaign. This report made by a board composed for the greater part of officers who had been in the field and witnessed the working of the gun, certifies in a most positive manner the brilliant qualities of this arm, and its undoubted superiority over all others tried there—among which are the Peabody, Sharp's, Berdan (Russian), Palmer, Gallagher, Spencer, and others.

It reports the many positive advantages it possesses, and its freedom from inconveniences; and above all, the successful experience had with it in a climate much more severe and trying than our mild one.

It is, therefore, a source of congratulation to see our report of the trials in perfect harmony with the practical results obtained in Cuba.

The Remington system is therefore approved by this board, for the use of infantry and cavalry.

Brigadier-General CAYETANO FIGUEROA,
Vice-President.

Colonel ENRIQUE BUELTA, Secretary.
MADRID, 24, August, 1870.

ROYAL DECREE OF MARCH 24, 1871.

To His Excellency the Director General of Artillery.
EXCELLENCY—After carefully examining the results of the numerous experiments carried out by the board named on the 1st January, 1868, and the Report that the Board of Directors make on their extensive trials—the King has been pleased to resolve:

That the two models of Rifle and Carbine Remington accompanying this, and which have been duly sealed by this Ministry, be held as the standard models for the small arm of the various services of the army; it being besides, the desire of His Majesty, that the Arsenal should proceed at once with the manufacture of said arms.

Which royal determination I communicate to you for your guidance.

SERRANO, Minister of War.

MADRID, 24 March, 1871.

Extracts from report of the Hellenic Government by Captain Alexandros Fountoulis.

1. The arm permits of rapid and easy firing.
2. The working of the rifle is so simple that the most ignorant soldier becomes familiar with it in a short time.

3. The required motions, either for opening the breech or for raising the hammer, are short and near the body, enabling the rifle to be loaded in double ranks, on horseback, or any other position.

The absence of all salient parts renders this easier. The hammer can be raised without looking away from the enemy.

Without looking, and with one finger, the soldier can examine the respective positions of hammer and trigger.
4. The extraction of the shell is easy, especially when the cartridge is greased or when it enters loosely.

To extract the cartridge it is sufficient to elevate the muzzle a little and strike with the forefinger of the right hand a rap on the front part on the blocks chest.

5. The mechanism is simple, stable, and very solid; not containing any part liable to get out of order, even after a prolonged firing.

6. The rapidity of firing is very satisfactory.

7. The arm is not liable to any important wear.

8. A very remarkable advantage produced by the ingenious disposition of the various parts of the mechanism, is that the powder tending to keep the breech block closed during the fire, increases with that which tends to open it.

9. The hammer can never strike the firing-pin, and consequently the cartridge cannot explode unless the breech is perfectly closed.

The arm offers, therefore, a perfect security to the soldier.

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, commanding captain of Belgian artillery, certifies having, by order of lieutenant-colonel the inspector of weapons of war, and director of the State manufactory of small arms, united in rendering this report, and in the execution of the experiments and trials therein mentioned, carried out by captain of the Hellenic Staff—Alexandros Fountoulis.

DELBURYER.

LIEGE, 19th December, 1869.

According to the instructions of the Minister of War, under date of 1st of June, 1869, I have authorized the captain of the Hellenic Staff, Alex. Fountoulis, to make at the State manufactory of arms, the trials and experiments contained in this report, with various models of the Remington system.

These trials have taken place according to programme established under my sanction and approval.

The Mechanical Engineer Mr. Covin, has been charged to provide and look after all the material means, and Mons. Delbryere, commanding captain of artillery and attaché to the manufactory of arms, has been appointed to assist Captain Fountoulis in the execution of the divers and numerous experiments mentioned in the foregoing report.

GILLION,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Inspector of Weapons of War, and Director of the State Manufactory of Arms.

LIEGE, 20th December, 1870.

A SERIES of interesting experiments with "dualin" were made recently on a section of the New York and Boston Railroad, near Tarrytown, Westchester county. The various tests instituted for the purpose of evolving the properties of this latest chemical achievement, and its relative force as compared with gunpowder, were conducted under the direction of Mr. A. C. Rand (representing the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, of New York), in presence of several gentlemen. In order to demonstrate the non-explosive nature of the compound indicated without the aid of a fulminator, a keg packed with the material was elevated by a derrick to a height of about sixty feet and then allowed to fall on a rocky surface. The concussion produced no more effect than would have followed had the keg been filled with common earth. As an evidence of its extraordinary utility in submarine work, a broken package was thrown carelessly into a pond of water and sunk with the aid of a large stone, having first been connected by means of a wire with a powerful electric battery. On being fired it exploded with tremendous force, almost completely lifting the entire body of water into the air and tearing away the earth for a distance of several feet at the bottom where the package, containing not more than half a pound of the "dualin," had been deposited. A similar quantity, when placed on the surface of an immense boulder, having been first covered with a little earth, was exploded with the fulminating cap by electricity, blowing the adamant rock to atoms. A moderate charge of powder tamped into a hole six inches deep had previously blown out without affecting the solidity of the stone. Other satisfactory experiments resulted in a similar manner. The effectiveness of the "dualin" as compared with powder was fully proved by placing an ounce of the latter in a mortar loaded with a ball weighing over fifty pounds. On the charge being fired the ball rose lazily in the air to a height of perhaps not more than twenty-five feet. An ounce of "dualin" was then carefully weighed and placed in the mortar underneath the ball. The battery having been applied, the iron missile was sent flying toward the clouds, reaching an altitude of at least four hundred feet.

The firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, dealers in military goods at 46 Maiden Lane, New York, whose advertisement will be found in this week's JOURNAL is an old and highly respectable house, whose origin dates back to forty years ago. The present firm are the successors of Smith, Crane & Co., who in their turn succeeded Henry Young, who may be regarded as almost the father of the military goods business in New York. The house still maintains its honorable record, and has won a leading place among the concerns in its line in the country.

MAJOR Hodge has been removed from Fort McHenry to the Albany penitentiary.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

OCTOBER 20.

Archer, J. B., Captain.	Davis, W. G. M., General—2.
Balch, G. T., Colonel.	Torney, James T., Captain—3.
Carpenter, T. H., Captain.	Vansick, General.
Watkins, A. M., Major.	

OCTOBER 24.

Black, G. E., Captain.	Higgen, W., Captain.
Bagley, Colonel.	Hudson, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bailey, Geo., Jr., Colonel.	Kendrick, H. L., Major.
Blake, R. H., Captain.	Lawson, Captain.
Croston, Gregory, Captain.	Parks, J. B., Colonel.
Floy, B. T., Major.	Prior, Captain.
Higgins, Colonel.	Torney, J. T., Captain—3.
Van Purry, Charles, Captain.	

Letters have been received at this office for Hamilton Stayvesant, Colonel G. J. Whitehead, Secretary Association Cavalry Corps; General John Cochrane.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BREECH-LOADING ARM TEST.—An interesting episode of the late New Jersey State rifle match was a trial test of three popular American breech-loaders. Mr. Thomas E. Addis, of New Haven, Ct., represented the Winchester Arms Repeating Company, Messrs. Knox and Alford the Remington Arms Company, and W. J. M. Wentworth the Peabody Gun Company. Each of these gentlemen explained the mechanism of their respective weapons, and gave interesting exhibitions of their rapid and skillful manipulation. An empty dry-goods box was turned over on its side and served as a table upon which the cartridges were conveniently spread for the operators. The test was to determine from which gun thirty cartridges would be fired most rapidly. Mr. Alvord began with the unimproved Remington. He fired the first few shots from the shoulder, and discharged his thirty shots in two minutes and three seconds. Next came Mr. Wentworth with the Peabody rifle. He got rid of his ammunition in one minute's quicker time. Mr. Addis fired his thirty shots (loading singly) from the Winchester rifle in one minute and six seconds. The improved Remington gun was then produced, and thirty cartridges were fired from it in one minute and eighteen seconds. The shooting was all done from the hip. Subsequently ten shots were fired from the Winchester in seven seconds. Later in the afternoon General Runyon expressed a desire to see what could be done with the same arms when in the hands of a non-expert, and fired as any sane man would fire them—for accuracy as well as for speed. Colonel H. S. Shaw was selected to make the test. He fired ten shots from each gun at two hundred yards. He fired with the Winchester rifle first, discharging the ten shots in one minute and a half, and sending nine bullets through the target, scoring 25 points. He fired the ten shots from the Remington also in one minute and a half, placing eight bullets in the target, and scoring 19 points. He complained of the heavy pull-off of the trigger, which was eighteen pounds, and which deranged his arm. With the Peabody he loaded and fired ten shots in one minute and twenty-eight seconds, scoring 23 points. The test was witnessed by a large number of persons: and opinion was about equally divided upon the merits of the three guns.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—This battery, Captain Beebe, will assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 28, at 1 o'clock p. m., for inspection and review. The following non-commissioned officers were elected October 11: William G. Wilson, sergeant, vice M. H. Beebe, promoted; Frank E. Tower, first corporal, vice W. G. Wilson, promoted; George Rawlins, second corporal, vice John A. Brown, resigned.

NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMANSHIP.

THE New Jersey State Rifle Match for 1871 was held in New Brunswick on Friday and Saturday last, 20th and 21st inst. Two brigadier-generals, three colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, six captains, thirteen lieutenants, fourteen sergeants, thirteen corporals, and fifty-nine privates entered for the trial—one hundred and thirteen in all. The rifle range was located on the outskirts of the town, about half a mile west of the railroad depot. The ground was somewhat hilly, and did not offer a shooting distance beyond two hundred yards. For this reason the contests were restricted to ranges of one hundred and two hundred yards. The terms and conditions of the match were promulgated to the State forces in circular orders issued some weeks previous from division headquarters. They have been already published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Good weather favored the competitors, though a sharp cutting light breeze passed from right to left across the line of fire, but it did not, however, mar the steadiness of the aiming. Six targets were in position. Owing to the rolling nature of the ground and hillocks interposing between them and the firing points, their elevation was such that the markers required ladders to reach them. The work of marking therefore came off tardily. Tents were pitched for the executive officers, and a chain of sentinels prevented unwary pedestrians from walking into premature graves. General Runyon, the energetic and popular commander of the New Jersey National Guard, was on the field exercising an active supervision of the contests. Colonel G. A. Abel, his chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Marvin Dodd, and Major Dwyer, also of the division staff, were each active in the performance of duties incidental to the occasion. Brigadier-General De Hart had charge of all the arrangements, and creditably executed his arduous task. Major Crowell of Elizabeth served out the ammunition. General De Hart had the invaluable assistance of Colonel Allen of the Second regiment in conducting the firing. Adjutant-General Stryker was on the ground in fatigue uniform during the morning, but did not take any active part in the proceedings. An unfortunate hitch marked the inception of the match. Upon opening the ammunition-boxes it was discovered that the cartridges were unaccompanied with caps. It was feared that a postponement of the match was inevitable, but a search into cap-boxes resulted in disclosing an abundant supply of the missing essentials. Meanwhile the representative of the Remington Arms Company tendered to General Runyon, free of expense, arms and ammunition sufficient to carry on the contest. Upon submitting this very generous proposition to the competitors, it was declined. Two or three of the members insisted on the observance of that condition of the match which required the use of the Springfield musket. The non-commissioned officers and privates therefore fired with the latter arm. In the match for the commissioned officers' medal, Remington and Peabody rifles were used. If there is any difference in the accuracy of these arms, those who used the best had the advantage. To ensure fair play, the same pattern of rifle should be used by all the competitors in any one match. We regret to say that the officers set a bad example in not following sound precedents in this respect. Again, we think the arrangement of having a match open exclusively for officers very questionable policy. In the celebrated shooting-matches at Wimbledon the

highest ranking officer in the English volunteer service may be found standing side by side with the private soldiers struggling for the honors of marksmanship. Rank has nothing to do with the skillful use of the rifle. The proper use of ancient weapons of war had, however, something to do with rank. In the old days when men annihilated each other with arrows instead of needle guns, it was those who proved themselves the most expert marksmen who were promoted to the high places. The firing at New Brunswick of the officers showed that for the most part, though using improved breech-loaders, their marksmanship was not much better than that of the men who used muzzle-loaders. The score of Lieutenant Park, who won the officers' medal, was twenty-eight points. In the match for the Major-General's medal, Private McNair scored thirty-two points. Had McNair used an improved breech-loader, and Park the old muzzle-loader, we believe the difference would have been still greater. A commission to wear epaulettes will not make the marksmen. But since experience has established the fact that any one who has no defect in his vision may become a good marksman, and the sequence that good marksmanship is as much the result of intelligent training as proficiency in drill and discipline, would it be asking too much to require that good marksmanship should be also made a test of an officer's fitness for promotion. This is a digression, but we submit that it is pardonable, in view of the importance of the subject. The firing at New Brunswick was not concluded until after sunset, and it was then found necessary to postpone the contest for the Winchester, Remington, and Peabody prize rifles until the following day. In the Major-General's match twelve of the competitors who had entered failed to appear at the targets, and six, discouraged by their number of misses at the shorter range, abandoned the contest before its conclusion. Sixty-eight fired their ten rounds of ammunition—five at one hundred yards, and five at two hundred. They were organized into nine firing parties, each under charge of an officer. There were fifteen prizes in this match as follows: First, the Major-General's gold medal; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5; from sixth to fifteenth, \$3 each. The following return exhibits the scores made by the fifteen prize-men:

	100 yards.	200 yards.	Total.
Private Alex. McNair	34 3 12-16	34 3 33-16	32
Corporal A. Anderson	33 4 3-16	34 2 24-15	31
Private J. J. Everson	33 4 2-14	34 2 3-15	29
Private J. M. Van Valen	33 4 3-15	24 3 33-11	26
Corporal H. Hunkele	33 4 3-17	0 2 2-8	25
Corporal G. D. Bowers	33 4 1-11	23 0 3-11	25
Sergeant J. W. Schroeder	32 3 2-13	22 3 2-11	24
Private Lewis Michael	32 2 3-11	30 2 3-10	24
Private Benjamin Morris	23 3 2-14	23 0 2-9	23
Corporal A. S. Fowle	22 3 2-11	0 2 3 2-10	21
Private J. Van Felt	22 3 3-13	23 0 0-8	21
Corporal Wm. Fallon	22 2 4-12	4 0 2-9	21
Private Wm. Barr	33 2 2-12	0 2 2 2-8	20
Private Geo. Briden	33 2 3-13	3 2 0 0-7	0
Private J. D. Brinkerhoff	33 3 0-12	0 3 0 2-8	20

Corporal Hunkele stands above Sergeant Bowers, because he had the fewest misses. Private Van Felt defeats Corporal Fallon because the latter had more outers. Bull's-eyes score four points, centres three points and outers two points. Ties are decided: first, by fewest misses; second, by fewest outers; third, by highest score at longest range. If still a tie, by firing one shot at longest range. Private McNair won the Major-General's medal last year with a score of twenty-nine, and Lieutenant Park, who was a sergeant in 1869, won the medal in that year.

On Saturday afternoon the match was concluded. The ten best marksmen were to have met and fired for the Winchester rifle, presented by Governor Winchester by the Winchester Arms Repeating Company, of New Haven, the Peabody rifle, presented by Marshall F. Benton, Esq., of the Peabody Rifle Company, and a prize Remington rifle, presented by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The firing was at two hundred yards, five shots each. McNair, Michael and Fowle, who were entitled to compete, were absent, and there were consequently but seven competitors present. Corporal Anderson, of Company B, Fourth regiment, won the Winchester rifle; Sergeant Schroeder, of Company D, Third regiment, won the Remington rifle, and Sergeant Bowers, of the Third battalion, won the Peabody rifle. In each contest the shooting was done with the rifle of the same manufacture as that of the prize. The following are the scores:

WINCHESTER MATCH.		200 yds.
Corporal Anderson, Company B, Fourth regiment	33 3 33-15	
Corporal Hunkele, " " " "	22 3 3-13	
Sergeant Schroeder, " " " "	0 2 3 2-10	
Private Van Valen, " " " "	22 2 0-4	
Private Everson, " " " "	30 2 2-9	
Sergeant Bowers, " " " "	0 0 3 3-9	
Private Morris, " " " "	22 3 0-7	
REMINGTON MATCH.		
Sergeant Schroeder, Company D, Third regiment	33 4 23-15	
Private Morris, " " " "	33 2 23-13	
Private Everson, " " " "	22 3 2-12	
Sergeant Bowers, " " " "	22 3 2-12	
Corporal Hunkele, " " " "	32 2 2-11	
Private Van Valen, " " " "	0 2 3 3-11	
PEABODY MATCH.		
Sergeant Bowers, Company A, Third battalion	30 4 22-11	
Private Morris, " " " "	0 2 3 2-9	
Corporal Hunkele, " " " "	20 2 2-9	
Private Everson, " " " "	0 0 3 2-9	
Private Van Valen, " " " "	0 2 0 2-4	

Though the winner in the Winchester match was disqualified by that fact from competing for the Remington rifle, and the winner of the latter debarred from the Peabody contest, we regret that they were not allowed, at least, to test their marksmanship with these guns. Had they done so, we could have taken the aggregate scores of the seven in the three contests and compared the merits of the different arms for accuracy. As it is, we must accept the aggregate score of Hunkele, Van Valen, Everson and Morris, who each fired five shots with the three rifles.

Remington.—Morris, 13; Everson, 12; Hunkele, 11; Van Valen, 11. Total 47.

Winchester.—Hunkele, 13; Van Valen, 10; Everson, 9; Morris, 7. Total 39.

Peabody.—Morris, 9; Hunkele, 9; Everson, 9; Van Valen, 4. Total 31.

The best individual score was made by Corporal Anderson with the Winchester. All his shots were centres, lodging within a space two feet square. Sergeant Schroeder made the same score with the Remington, but he lost the benefit of his bull's-eye through one of his shots being an outer.

Upon comparing the scores made by the above competitors at the two hundred yard range, with the Springfield rifled musket, it will

*Everson and Bowers tied. They should have each fired one shot to decide which of them was the better marksman in this contest. In the subsequent contest it will be seen that Bowers led the string.

be seen that the old arm holds its own in point of accuracy with the best of the modern breech-loaders. It is evident that it is in the long range firing that the improved weapons may be relied upon to accomplish the most. The small bore and the greater twist communicated to the bullet then comes into play.

A review of the returns of the practice on Friday, affords some interesting as well as instructive and suggestive information. From them we may ascertain at a glance the prevailing standard of marksmanship in the militia. The sixty-eight competitors who fired at New Brunswick, on Friday, may be accepted as representative militia shots. The movement to obtain proficiency in the use of the rifle is only in its infancy in New Jersey. In other States, we are sorry to add, it is barely yet in existence. The New Jersey soldiers, though they come out once a year to engage in a competitive trial of sharpshooting, yet seldom or never practice firing at any other time. They are never taught the theoretical principles of correct marksmanship in their armories, and their officers probably know no more if not less about the subject than they do themselves. General Runyon, at great expense to himself, has done everything that he could to stimulate the interest of his subordinates in the movement, and yet this most inviting military recreation moves slowly. In fact, in one sense it has retrograded. Last year firing was conducted at three hundred and four hundred yards, this year it has gone back to one hundred and two hundred yards. Last year there were over four hundred competitors, this year there were only one hundred and thirteen. Judging, however, by the interest and activity manifested in the New Brunswick meeting we may hope that the movement will gather, before next year, such strength that the competitors will be more numerous than at any previous contest, the number and value of the prizes greater, and the skill displayed far in advance of that exhibited this year. No man is fit to pass a recruit squad unless at two hundred yards he can hit every time an object six feet high by four feet wide. These are the dimensions of the targets used at New Brunswick, yet the returns show that out of the six hundred and eighty rounds fired by the sixty-eight competitors, two hundred and eighty bullets missed this target entirely. Where ten shots are fired, forty is the highest possible number of points which can be scored. This aggregate would be obtained if the eight-inch square bull's-eye were hit each time. Twenty points or half this number is a fair average for good marksmanship, yet the average of the competitors, on Friday, was but fifteen points. The sixty-eight competitors scored a grand aggregate of one thousand and sixteen points out of a possible two thousand seven hundred and twenty. Of the six hundred and eighty shots fired, one hundred and ninety-three struck within an area of two feet square, and of this latter number only thirty were bull's-eyes. In the space between the two-foot centre and the limits of the target two hundred and seven bullets cut through the wood. Only nineteen of the sixty-eight competitors gave evidence that they could be relied upon to hit a six by four foot target every shot. Every one competent to judge must concede that this is too low a standard of marksmanship to prevail in any organized military body, yet we firmly believe that this is above the average of the best of our militia organizations. We hope the lesson will be heeded by all who have the interest and reputation of our militia at heart. The service owes a debt of gratitude to General Runyon, for the opportunity afforded of knowing how the citizen soldiery stand in this regard.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTER.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Burger, inspected on Monday at the Union base-ball grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. The regiment made its appearance about 2:30 p. m., being a half hour behind the time named in orders. It was, however, on the ground some little time ahead of the brigade inspector, or the brigade commander and staff. The regiment, after taking position in the eastern part of the grounds, stood at "in place rest" until the arrival of the inspector. It then went through an unnecessary and irregular formation. Of the review which followed we can say but little in praise as to its general conduct by the regimental commander, and we fear our good-natured friend Burger has failed lately to glance at the Tactics, or has been too preoccupied by the political doings of the Sixteenth ward. It is not our purpose to point out all the numerous errors of this review, but on the next occasion of a similar ceremony we would suggest that the formation be properly finished before the review commences; that a color be planted to indicate the position of the reviewing officer; that markers be posted for changes of direction; that the band commence to play only as the reviewing party approaches the line; that officers set an example of steadiness, and not adjust their equipments during the standing review; that the colonel attend to the alignment before commanding "front," and to do this at the opening of the review, not at the close, and, in returning to position, pass along the fronts of the line of officers, not to the rear like an adjutant; that the colonel wait until the passage in review takes place before opening the ranks and closing the review, for it looks badly on such an occasion to receive instructions from the brigade commander; that after wheeling into line to pass in review the proper commands be given (see page 350 Upton's Tactics). These are a few of the errors, the responsibility for the greater part of which unfortunately falls on the devoted head of the jolly commander, who, despite all this, is one of the hardest workers of the regiment, and has perhaps done more toward increasing its strength than any one connected with it. We trust the colonel will hereafter devote more time to the study of the Tactics. The companies, according to special instructions of the brigade commander, Brigadier-General Dakin, paraded with unequalized fronts, and during the review before that officer, accompanied by the inspector, Major Coughlin, appeared remarkably well; the salutes, however, in most instances were execrable. The inspection which followed was but a slight improvement on the former efforts of this command, for the faults of which the officers alone are responsible. It is generally customary to close the ranks, order officers and sergeants to their posts, and to stack arms after the inspection; but few of the company commanders appeared to understand this rule, but allowed the men to stand for some time as the inspector left them, and until in fact the men closed the ranks and stacked arms in irregular style of their own accord. One of the only exceptions to this was in the instance of Company G, whose commandant appeared to understand himself, and the increased size of the company showed that he was a worker. The day was beautiful, and the review grounds in fine condition for an inspection or any outdoor exhibition. The men appeared in good spirits, and the regiment showed an increased strength over its muster last year. It is uniformed like the New York Eleventh, and its members are said to be the largest real estate holders of any regiment in the Second division. The regiment at present is somewhat separated, four companies being located in the Western District, but it is

proposed to consolidate two of these companies, and to recruit two new companies in "Dutchtown"—an easy effort, we should judge, from the great military spirit of the German residents of that renowned locality of the "Burgh." General Dakin takes great interest in the old Twenty-eighth, and we trust it will always abide by his instructions. The former quartermaster of the regiment, Lieutenant Pape, has been appointed adjutant; in fact, as far as regimental headquarters books and papers are concerned, he has acted in that capacity for some time past, and the improvement in this department of the regiment has won great praise from division and brigade headquarters. The new appointment is excellent, and will undoubtedly add greatly to the general condition of the command. The following are Adjutant Pape's returns of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	2	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	44	4	48
Company B.....	31	8	39
Company C.....	31	6	37
Company D.....	18	5	23
Company E.....	20	12	32
Company F.....	32	6	38
Company G.....	46	13	59
Company H.....	38	14	52
Company I.....	28	6	34
Company K.....	21	16	37
Total.....	310	82	422

The Twenty-eighth mustered last year 306 present, 123 absent 429 total.

Ninety-sixth Infantry, Colonel Krehbiel, agreeably surprised us on the 19th inst., the date of its inspection and muster, by its increased numbers and generally improved appearance. This regiment during the past few years has fallen from one of the strongest to one of the weakest commands of the Second brigade. This has been accomplished by constant dissensions among its officers and the neglect of the regimental commanders and many of the junior officers. Colonel Krehbiel in times past has given undoubted evidence of soldierly ability, and to-day is intellectually superior to the majority of the officers of the regiment, but the strong feeling in the regiment against him has been created by his attention to private affairs to the neglect of his command. Under these circumstances an officer of any rank soon becomes unpopular, and his resignation, especially in the instance of a commander, is the only safeguard against gradual demoralization. Colonel Krehbiel therefore for some two years past has held his position as commander to the apparent detriment of the regiment, and it is said that his promise of immediate resignation was the real cause of such a prompt and increased turnout at this parade. Although we strongly denounce such action on the part of the members as indicative of anything but good soldiers, we however are authoritatively informed that such was nevertheless the fact, an occurrence altogether too frequent in the National Guard. The regiment arrived at Tompkins Square at a little after 2 p. m. General Funk and staff had arrived on the ground at the appointed time, a half hour previous, but the regiment not being on hand, they departed temporarily to the inspection headquarters, Arion Hall. After taking position without general orders, the officers came to the front and centre, and were particularly instructed by Colonel Krehbiel as to the proper mode of saluting, etc., and during the entire ceremony of review the effect of these hurried instructions was decidedly apparent. Shortly after this theoretical instruction the brigade commander made his appearance, and the battalion immediately prepared for review, General Funk, accompanied by the brigade inspector, Major Dickel, receiving this formal compliment. There were some few blemishes at the review, but it was nevertheless the best we ever saw performed by the Ninety-sixth, the salutes being exceedingly fair, and a few very commendable. Immediately after the review Colonel Krehbiel excused himself to the brigade commander on the ground of severe indisposition, and left the square. The inspection was of the usual character of the majority of the German commands of the First division—full of errors to criticize, to do which in detail would be wasted effort. We noticed, however, that Major Dickel failed to muster the men who in almost every company were only partially uniformed, some having little or no indication of being members of the regiment, except cap and body belt. The band of the regiment, small as it was, appeared exceedingly well, Lieutenant-Colonel Stauff having, we learned, newly uniformed it at his own expense. Its musical qualities were very excellent, and far exceeded those of many of the regimental bands of the division; in fact, this band and its music was one of the most pleasing features of the inspection. The following returns, furnished by the inspector, as usual show a falling off; but it is not so great as we expected:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	4	1	5
Non-commissioned Staff.....	6	2	8
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	29	12	41
Company B.....	30	17	47
Company C.....	28	9	37
Company D.....	29	11	40
Company E.....	44	8	52
Company F.....	29	22	51
Company G.....	30	4	34
Company H.....	32	15	47
Company K.....	29	35	64
Total.....	316	136	452

Last year the regiment inspected 349 present, 110 absent, total, 459.

Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen, exhibited on Tuesday last at its annual muster the greatest relative increase in strength yet shown by any of the National Guard organizations of this State as far as ascertained. This regiment last season lost largely by expiration of terms of service, and the small number of recruits obtained up to the time of the inspection of 1870 did not begin to compensate for the vast decrease in numbers. But during the past season strong efforts have been made by the regimental commander and the other officers to build up the regiment; with how great success, this annual muster has shown. It is the largest increase in one year of which we have recollection. The men recruited have not joined through any of the usual inducements offered in many commands, such as recruiting medals or money prizes, but from mere love of the service apparently, and to enjoy its healthful benefits and social intercourse. Neither has the material of the regiment deteriorated by these additions to its strength. Close observation shows that its first-class standard has been maintained, so that before long, by constant attention on the part of the Forty-seventh, its officers hope to lead many of the regiments in proficiency in drill and good discipline. The material is there, as any observer could have seen at this inspection; but how it is to be moulded alone depends on the working and qualifications of its officers. At present the regiment has a number of new and young

officers, who in many instances are rather enthusiastic than qualified, as exhibited at this inspection. There are likewise a few of the older officers who would improve by a little more study. The day was disagreeable for a parade, the atmosphere being heavy and damp, and the dark clouds which overhung threatened rain momentarily. The rain, however, did not fall, and the regiment was thus spared a wetting, or the inconvenience of an indoor inspection. The assembly of the regiment at the armory was somewhat slow; it was therefore nearly 3 p. m. before the order to march was given. The formation before leaving the armory was exceedingly informal, the adjutant turning over the command without leaving his position on the right, after giving the command, *In place—Rest*, and announcing that the parade was formed. During the parade to the Union grounds, where the inspection occurred, the adjutant took position (a la Seventh) on the right of the staff, to which we have no serious objections under the circumstances. Arriving on the ground, it seemed apparently a difficult matter for the colonel to get a proper alignment or position. The regiment in the first instance took too much distance by the right, then by the left; it then faced about and marched to the rear, then faced about again and halted, each time losing more distance; in fact, none of the changes made were any improvement on the original effort of the command when it first came on the ground, or even when the guides covered before wheeling into line. We could not understand the utility of all these changes by the regimental commander, as the space was abundantly adequate and the first position of the regiment sufficiently aligned for any ordinary purpose, or for the review which followed. As it was, however, some fifteen minutes of valuable time was lost by these many and unusual changes of the relative position of the regiment. Brigadier-General Meeserle, commanding the Eleventh brigade, received the review, accompanied by Major Linnington, the inspector, the brigade staff following in the rear. This ceremony was admirably executed, the men standing steadily. The passage, however, was marred by the band failing to turn out until notified by the adjutant, after it had made the second change of direction, and by the inferior salutes of the officers, the colonel, major, and seventh (K) company commander being exceptions. At the inspection which followed, the colors took position on the right, without guard or conduct of the adjutant. The general inspection of the battalion column was by the left flank, the men not appearing quite so steady as is their wont during this ceremony. Major Linnington, the inspector, made his debut in this capacity on this occasion, and, although naturally open to some slight criticisms, he yet did remarkably well, and will undoubtedly fill his present position with credit to himself and the fine brigade to which he is attached. It will be observed from the following returns that the regiment shows an effective increase of nearly one hundred, and an aggregate of over forty; we notice, however, that last year the band was not mustered as on this occasion. The number of absentees in each company is remarkably small, showing a thorough weeding out of "dead wood":

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	25	5	30
Company A.....	34	7	41
Company B.....	58	2	60
Company C.....	34	2	36
Company D.....	42	7	49
Company E.....	48	6	54
Company F.....	37	6	43
Company G.....	29	8	37
Company I.....	34	9	43
Total.....	356	53	409

The regiment inspected last year 300 present, 101 absent, 361 total—showing a percentage of gain, 36.92-100 per cent. on number present.

Seventy-ninth Infantry (battalion), Colonel J. J. Shaw, paraded on Tuesday afternoon last at Tompkins Square for inspection and muster. The command, in strength and general effectiveness, appeared decidedly improved, and showed during the ceremonies that the officers have been doing some work since the last inspection of the battalion, when it was apparently on its "last legs." But now, by the recent re-adoption of its former dress (the Highland costume), it proposes to show that the "last legs" are still firm, although "kilt" somewhat. A review preceded the inspection, Colonel Shaw receiving the same, accompanied by the brigade inspector, Major Gilon. This was very fairly performed, the ranks however in some instances being rather open, and the fronts not always well aligned; the battalion, nevertheless, did remarkably well, and showed that the martial spirit of the command is still alive. A second review shortly afterward followed, by Brigadier-General Ward, who was present with his staff. In this the battalion showed an improvement over the first attempt. Several battalion movements were then performed; after which the command was inspected and mustered, and the following returns (including the new company H mustered last week at Staten Island, but not yet authorized by the Adjutant-General of the State) show a large increase over the muster of last year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	—	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Band.....	34	—	34
Company A.....	38	4	42
Company B.....	57	25	82
Company C.....	23	16	39
Company D.....	46	13	59
Company E.....	28	16	44
Company G.....	44	4	48
New Company H.....	271	78	349
Total.....	50	10	60
Total.....	321	88	409

This command mustered last year 157 present, 87 absent, 244 total.

Twenty-first Infantry, Colonel Smith, was inspected last week at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A correspondent says: "The regiment never looked better, nor drilled as well since I have known it. It mustered 387 present and 192 absent, making 579 total. This, perhaps, would not be much to be proud of in the city, but I certainly feel proud of the exhibition for a country regiment." Colonel Smith has a fine command, and this muster is far better than the majority of the regiments of the First or Second divisions. A regiment now-a-days that musters nearly 400 men may be considered in good condition; but very few, we note, are able at any time to parade over 300 or 350 ordinarily.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanaugh, on Monday afternoon paraded on Tompkins Square for review, inspection, and muster. This command, which is famous for its Celtic composition and gallant deeds in the late war, has still most excellent material in its ranks, but the general incompetency of its officers, and disorganized condition, has failed to make the regiment what should be expected of a National Guard command with so excellent a record. The classification of the regiment, it is admitted, does not equal that of the Seventh or a few other regiments of the first division. Its members, nevertheless, have always shown a willingness to perform their duty, and if the regiment has not generally exhibited strict discipline or precision of execution, it has shown that it is a working organization, and has some of the "bone and sinew" in its composition which goes far to make up a perfect military command. The regiment on this occasion paraded in good strength, and looked remarkably well, the uniforms and equipments being as a rule in very fair condition. The inspection, as usual, was preceded by a review given to the regimental command, accompanied by the brigade inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Dempsey conducting the ceremony. This review was very imperfectly conducted, the lieutenant-colonel failing to "present arms" until notified, and the officers remaining in line when the ranks were opened. The "passage" was also completed in inferior style, some companies passing

at "right shoulder" and "support," and the column wheeling to the left after passing the reviewing officer six paces. A second review was afterward given by Brigadier-General Ward with equal success; after which, as customary in this brigade, the command performed in improved style a few battalion movements. An inspection and muster followed by Major Gilon with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	1	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Company A.....	47	18	65
Company B.....	26	29	55
Company C.....	33	24	57
Company D.....	32	20	52
Company E.....	48	22	70
Company F.....	36	29	65
Company G.....	7	67	74
Company H.....	50	24	74
Company I.....	33	18	51
Company K.....	32	20	52
Total.....	331	276	607

This regiment mustered last year 235 present, 287 absent, 522 total. It will be observed that Company G is virtually disorganized.

First Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Madden commanding, was inspected and mustered (mounted) at Tompkins Square, on Wednesday afternoon, although the inspector, Major Gilon, offered to inspect the command on the ground and muster it in the armory in the evening. But it appears the command preferred to stand it out in the rain until the whole ceremony had been completed. Immediately after the inspector arrived on the grounds, the command, which was then in line on the eastern portion of the square, presented sabres, to the unqualified astonishment of that officer, who, without ado, rectified the mistake, and then ordered a review. Upon the lieutenant-colonel announcing to the inspector the incompetency of any officer present to assume command during the review, the inspector was compelled to "go it alone," while the lieutenant-colonel, although of course his senior, conducted the review. The review was fully up to the standard of this cavalry organization, regarding which the less said the better for all concerned. The inspection was on a par with the review, and the fine condition of uniforms and sabres was greatly marred by the variety of head coverings of the members and the horse equipments. Among the few spectators present were Colonel Brinker and Major Timmerman, of this command. The following returns show conclusively that the existence of this cavalry organization should cease.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	3	5	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	1	4	5
Troop A.....	18	15	33
Troop B.....	6	15	21
Troop C.....	8	14	22
Troop D.....	17	16	33
Troop E (No officers present).....	18	30	48
Troop F.....	25	35	60
Troop G.....	22	23	45
Troop K.....	23	13	36
Total.....	141	170	311

This command mustered last year 303 present, 120 absent, 423 total.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—On Monday evening the drum corps of the Thirty-second regiment, Drum-major Mehling, held its second annual ball at Turne Halle, Williamsburgh. Great efforts had been made to make the affair a success; and the numerous attendance and happy faces of the dancers during the evening gave every assurance in that direction. The interior of the hall was elaborately decorated; and the general good management, attractive toilets, good music, and thorough courtesy of the members of the corps, secured a delightful evening to all participants. The whole affair reflected infinite credit on the committee, which consisted of Major M. Mehling, floor manager, assisted by Sergeant J. Batterson, Sergeant A. Ritter, Corporal A. Ortnier, L. Kress, R. Pabst, and P. Fleckner. Among the military gentlemen present were Colonel Henry Edward Roehr, Major Fred. J. Karcher, Captains M. J. Petry, John Kreuscher, John Mannhardt, Caspar Knaut, John Kissel, Major Fred. W. Obernier, Captain Anthony Wills, Lieutenants Hesse, Simon, Otto, Wahl, Drum-majors Berlinghoff and Evans.....At the close of the inspection of the Twenty-eighth on Monday last the officers held their customary annual banquet and reunion at "Burger" Hall, or the headquarters of the genial commander of the regiment. Some fifty officers were present, including Brigadier-General Dakin and staff, and the whole affair was characteristically social and thoroughly enjoyable. The viands were substantial and choice, and the flow of wine unlimited. During the evening speeches were made by General Dakin, Colonel Burger, Major Obernier, the old veteran ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Shepard, Captain Wills, and a number of others. At the close of the banquet the fine band of the regiment entered the room and gave a number of popular German selections. Captain Schweitzer, commanding Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, received a gold medal for showing the largest company at inspection, and Captain Wendell, Company A, \$25, for the next greatest increase.....First Sergeant Haskel, of Company E, has been appointed adjutant of the Forty-seventh, vice Gosman, resigned. Colonel Austin has a peculiar way, it seems, of seeking his executive officers from among the "non-coms" of the regiment.....The Second division commander decided not to issue any orders for the Alexis parade in New York; and the regiments participating parade voluntarily. The reason of this was on account of the inspections which are now in progress in that division.....Several new appointments have been made in the staff of the Fifth brigade, Second division, Brigadier-General Dakin commanding. Mr. John J. Bergen has accepted the position of judge-advocate; Mr. James Colgate, of the "Old Guard," chief of ordnance; and Mr. Lee, late of the eighth company, Seventh Infantry, junior aid. The position of assistant adjutant-general of this brigade has been vacant ever since the election of General Dakin, some eighteen months ago.....We have received a number of communications relative to the inspections and musters of the various regiments, some of which are rather severe on the apparent false muster of several prominent commands of the First division. The Ninth seems to agitate the members of the division in this regard more than any other command. One curious Brooklyn correspondent says: "It is said that seven companies of the Ninth inspected every man present. Every one knows that that is an utter impossibility on such a stormy day as the day of their muster was, or

on any other day; and it is the duty of the officers of the other regiments present to sift this inspection business, and show other organizations how it is done. It would look beautiful to see every enlisted man in a whole regiment present, and we in Brooklyn feel confident that after a lesson or two it can be done to perfection. How is it that most of the absentees were non-commissioned officers?" The Ninth appear to understand the business pretty well, but we think there are other regiments that can compete with it. The sooner a stop is put to this business, the better it will be for the National Guard. It is the duty of any officer present at an inspection to protest against the muster of any man whom he knows to be a member of his own or any other regiment than the one inspecting. It is all very well to make these statements after the muster has been held, but that will never remedy the evil, in fact only tends to add fuel to the fire. There are undoubtedly numerous instances of false muster among the regiments thus far inspected, and every officer on the ground witnessing such transactions, and failing to protest against them at the time, has failed to perform the duty of a good officer of the service. The arrest of several of these company commanders, and the enforcement of the penalty, would soon check such outrageous swindles and demoralizing operations in the National Guard. What credit does an honorable commandant obtain for being honest on these occasions? Of course he enjoys the satisfaction of feeling that he has not perjured himself, but at the same time he sees that all his honest efforts to fill up his command have been overshadowed by substitution and general false muster, on the part of other organizations in the same command. This subject we shall discuss more fully at another time, but before concluding we wish to state that one thing is certain, and that is unless the Inspector-General puts a stop to this evil, it will eventually bring unqualified disgrace and demoralization on the National Guard of New York State, in addition to making it an utter impossibility to ascertain the effective strength of the State forces. At last we learn that the demoralizing false musters which have so characterized this year's inspections, are about receiving a prompt check in the First brigade of the First division by a summary arrest of Captain Cox of Company K, Seventy-first Infantry, for mustering a man by substitution belonging to the Twelfth Infantry. Adjutant Murphy, of the latter command, who makes the accusation, has been ordered by General Ward to prefer charges against the above-named officer for thus perjuring himself. A few examples of this kind will soon purge the service of these disgraceful and unfair transactions. A neatly printed illustrated paper called *Ours*, published in Providence, Rhode Island, has been received at this office. It contains a detailed account of the famous Philadelphia and New York trip of the United Train of Artillery of Providence, an illustration of the company as it appeared on the march in Philadelphia, a commendable portrait of the illustrious commander of the "Train," Colonel Harry Allen, and a fac simile representation of the handsome miniature banner presented by Company E, Seventy-first Infantry, all of which can be obtained for the small sum of ten cents on application to Messrs. Webb, Bro's. and Co., Providence, Rhode Island. Those, therefore, who did not participate in the unqualified festivities of this trip can read about it and incur only the above small assessment. Drum Major George Bruce Barrett, formerly of the Seventy-first and Twenty-third, but now in charge of the drum corps and interior affairs of the Fifth Maryland, is in New York and was present at the inspection of the Forty-seventh regiment on Tuesday last. The veteran major holds his own well. The Providence Press says: "The United Train of Artillery had a fine drill-meeting and inspection on Tuesday evening, with sixty-two men in line in fatigue uniform. Next Tuesday night they will have an inspection in full-dress uniform, and will probably visit the Opera House the same evening to witness the drama of *Oofy Gooft*." Captain Bird W. Spencer, Company K, Ninth Infantry, has been released from arrest until further orders, and General Varian, commanding Third brigade, has ordered a court of inquiry to convene at the armory of the Washington Gray Troop on the 30th instant, at 8 p. m., to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the conduct of Captain Spencer, on the 12th of July, also relative to the bill for medical attendance and services, presented to the State, and to give opinion upon the facts which may be developed. Lieutenant-Colonel N. Gano Dunn, Eighth Infantry, and Major James T. Galbreth, judge-advocate Third brigade, have been detailed for the court.

STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The following orders have been issued from general headquarters:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1871.

General Orders No. 20.

The following recommendations of the Military Examining Board, appointed by General Orders No. 14, series of 1869, in accordance with section 101, Military Code, held at the State Arsenal in the city of New York, September 28, 1871, are hereby approved and confirmed:

1. That the following-named officers be retained in the service, viz.: Captain John J. Sauvan, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Anton Roll, Fifty-fifth Infantry.
2. That the resignation of First Lieutenant J. T. Schmidt, adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, be accepted, and that he be discharged from further service in the National Guard.
3. That the following-named officers, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, their commissions be revoked, viz.: First Lieutenant George Spier, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Jacob Hay, Fifty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Gutweiler, Fifty-fifth Infantry.
4. That, on the recommendation of the brigade and division commanders, the resignation of Major Joseph Fleischel, First Cavalry, be accepted "for the good of the service."
5. That the commissions of the following-named officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief in not appearing for examination as directed, viz.: First Lieuten-

ant Michael C. Brennan, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Daniel Eames, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Captain William J. Clark, Fifty-fourth Infantry; Captain Daniel O'Neil, Fifty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Emil Knecht, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Wagner, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Major Michael R. Quinn, Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth brigade; Captain Philip Wackerman, Battery B, Artillery, second division.
By order of the commander-in-chief. J. B. STONHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

Pennsylvania.—The funeral of the late Major O. V. Catto (colored), assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth brigade, N. G. S. Pennsylvania, who was killed in the election riot in Philadelphia while in the strict performance of his duty as a soldier, was very imposing. The brigade, numbering three regiments of colored infantry, paraded as mourners. There were besides detachments of other commands of the State and New Jersey. These, in addition to the numerous colored civic associations and over one hundred carriages, made the display one of the most imposing of its kind ever before witnessed in the "City of Brotherly Love." General Wagner, in his order for the parade of the regiment, says:

It was while in the act of obeying an order he had received as a soldier that the murderer met him. Having been ordered by the assistant adjutant-general of this brigade to notify several officers of this command to order their men to the armories to be ready to aid in the suppression of the riot then in progress, he proceeded home to obtain his equipments, and while upon his own doorstep was ruthlessly assaulted with a bludgeon, knocked down, and mortally wounded by pistol shots through the heart, and in his right arm, left shoulder, and left thigh. Thus terminated the life of Major Catto. Conscientious and faithful as an officer, he labored effectively in the organization of this command, and fell an honored and respected soldier of the Commonwealth. In civil life he was known as an accomplished scholar and educator; in literary circles as a distinguished linguist, whose thorough knowledge of the languages will render it difficult to fill his professor's chair. He was an upright Christian, whose piety was lofty and sincere; a pure-minded patriot, who served his country in her darkest hour; a courteous gentleman and valiant soldier, who died as he had lived, without fear and without reproach.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

It is announced that three torpedo-boats for conveying torpedoes to an enemy's ship are now building at Dantzig for the use of the fleet of the German empire. The boats are sixty feet long, seven feet wide, and in the shape of a fish. They are propelled by steam, petroleum being the fuel used.

The Grand Duke Alexis is accompanied on his voyage to the United States by his tutor, General Bossiet, two counsellors of State, M. Machine and M. Vessely, Count Olssonflew, lieutenant of artillery and aide-de-camp to the heir apparent, and Count Scheuvalow, ensign of the body guard of the Czar.

INTELLIGENCE from Florence informs us that the Rubalino Society have lent their steamer *Sardinia* to Mr. Joellis for his marine explorations. Mr. Joellis has invented a marine photographic apparatus connected with a diving bell, by which photographs of objects below the sea can be taken. This invention, if found to be capable of practical application, will be a great acquisition to science.

The royal gun-factories in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, are again constructing bronze guns, but of a new description. Sixteen 9-pounders of three inch bore, weighing two cwt., and about three feet in length, are ordered to be cast for mountain service, and one has been sent to the arsenal at Cossipore, near Calcutta, India, as a pattern upon which Colonel H. H. Maxwell, royal artillery, the superintendent of the Cossipore foundry, will manufacture a supply for India.

"It is well-known," says the *Franciais*, "how defective the French cavalry proved during the war, notwithstanding its heroic bravery. The attention of the Minister of War has been called to that subject, and he has now just issued a long circular introducing modifications in the instruction given to the mounted soldiers. He orders great attention to be paid to the duty of making reconnaissances, and acquiring a knowledge of the country."

The official reports of the killed, wounded, and missing from the German armies during the late war, are now published in full. The accuracy of returns which set the numbers at 18,000 killed, 87,000 wounded, and 6,000 missing, in a campaign of a little more than six months, was very seriously questioned when the totals first appeared, but they are now printed in such detail that there is no longer doubt that they are substantially correct.

SOME careful soundings of the Baltic have been made by the steamship *Pomerania*. The greatest depth of the Baltic Sea between Gothland and Windau was found to be 720 ft. At the depth of from 600 ft. to 720 ft. the water was, at the end of July, very cold, the thermometer giving from one-half to two degrees Réaumur (near the freezing point of Fahrenheit). No plants were found at this depth, and only a few specimens of one or two species of worms were brought up with the clay and mud.

The widest plates hitherto made in Yorkshire were rolled on the 2d ult., at the works of the Farnley Iron Company, near Leeds, in one of their mills, without reversing motion. One of these plates, which is sheared square, measures 8 ft. 2 in. each way, and is only $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, is on view at the company's warehouse, Bank street, Leeds, together with a large semicircular front plate for a marine boiler, 13 ft 6 in. diameter, with a flange round the outer circumference $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and three holes for flues about 3 ft. diameter, cut and flanged 4 in. deep by special machinery.

A NEW iron-clad ram and turret-ship, the *Hecate*, was lately launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Dudgeon, of Poplar, England. This is one of the fleet of vessels

which are being constructed for harbor defence, and resembles the still more formidable ship the *Glatten*. The dimensions of the *Hecate* are—Length, 225 feet; breadth, 65; draught, 16 feet; tonnage, 2,107. She has two turrets, protected by 9-inch and 10-inch armor, and carrying each two of the heaviest naval guns. The lower parts of the turrets are protected by a breastwork, also armor-plated. The cost of the *Hecate* is placed at £130,000. A twin ship was expected to be launched simultaneously on the Tyne by Messrs. Palmer.

THE *London Spectator* informs us that "Admiral Yelverton's cruise from Cork harbor to the Tagus has furnished a partial answer to the over-captious critics who think small things of the modern seaman and detest the modern ship-of-war. Practically, the new-fangled sailor, aided by his potent ally in the engine-room, and because that ally leaves Jack less dependent upon wind and canvas, must be somewhat different in his manners and customs from the old-fashioned salt who could go anywhere and do anything in a coffin or a clipper. But we have yet to learn that the new race of sailors are not as apt for their work as the old, and, after all, aptness for the business in hand is the one thing needful."

UPON the triumphal entry into Dresden of the Saxon Army Corps, July 11, a paper of that city took occasion to review the services of its troops. After referring to the eleven months absence of the corps as a very long one, though for the purposes of invasion some might think the time short, the *Journal* says: "The corps was engaged in 58 actions; expended in 33 actions 15,521 rounds of artillery, and in the whole campaign about 6,000,000 needle-gun cartridges; lost 2,093 killed (including 700 who died of their wounds and sickness) and 4,382 wounded, and 299 missed, who probably at this late day can no longer be counted among the living. This total loss of 6,774 men formed from 16 to 20 per cent of the corps."

"ANOTHER military question" says the *Broad Arrow*, "now definitely solved is, whether cavalry provided with fire-arms other than saddle-pistols or revolvers, can be useful or not. It is solved in the affirmative. The wider the range of firearms becomes the more serviceable such cavalry will be. It has been ascertained by comparing the notes of officers on outpost service and on vanguard service that the firearms of the French Chasseurs d'Afrique have done much execution among the German troops. These able and well-drilled horsemen, who have learned their practice from the Arabs of the desert, have the habit of alighting when they get sight of the enemy, at a considerable distance, so that the slightest elevation of the soil may give shelter to them and their horse, and then acting as sharpshooters. The danger of being hunted up and cut off by cavalry, which is the usual way of punishing sharpshooters, does not apply to those who have a horse themselves and are already far off when the enemy's cavalry arrives. A lancer with a rifle will form a prominent feature in all future wars. But then it is quite certain that three years' service, at least, will be required to drill such a soldier."

LIEUTENANT Brandenburg, of the First Lower Silesian Infantry, has had an unusual honor bestowed upon him. It seems that an English lady of high rank, at the close of the war, asked Victoria, the crown princess of Prussia, to give to the wife, mother, or betrothed of the man in the German army most distinguished for a personal act of bravery, a certain cross of gold and jewels, in token of his achievement. For some time the investigation has been going on, there being many having strong claims to this distinction. Lieutenant Brandenburg is the successful one, his courage at the taking of the first cannon from the enemy—at Wörth, August 6, 1870—having been adjudged in this respect pre-eminent.

THE *Pull Mall Gazette* says that "the German shipyards have lately been the scene of exceptional stir and bustle, and the terms in which the proceedings are discussed in the German press prove the Government to applied itself in good earnest to the task of raising its naval force into a high state of efficiency. German papers trust us with trustworthy data illustrating the naval organization of their country. In the first place, we hear that 2,250,000 thalers out of last year's estimates have been appropriated to the building of new men-of-war, and that orders have been issued for the construction of two new iron-clads to be begun next spring. The entire sum set down for naval purposes in the budget of 1873 amounts to 8,000,000 thalers. Special attention is to be devoted to the improvement of torpedoes; 430,000 thalers have been allotted to this branch of the service, and from another source we learn that 200,000 are to be devoted exclusively to experiments with torpedoes. Properly to cultivate this service a number of men have been told off to constitute a permanent torpedo detachment. This corps consists of 10 officers, 35 warrant officers, and 200 sailors. The complete naval force of Germany comprises, according to the same intelligence, 3 admirals, 65 captains, 205 lieutenants, 190 midshipmen, 12 engineers, 903 warrant officers, 5,259 sailors, 499 boys, and 1,859 in the supplementary service; all in all, therefore, 8,995 officers and men."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5/11 cents each.]

LUDINGTON—MARVIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, October 18, by the Rev. Mr. Duff, M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, and HATTIE F., only daughter of Hon. William Marvin, of Skaneateles, N. Y.

PORT—BUTTER.—At Wilmington, Mass., October 4, by Rev. B. A. Robie, LEMUEL POPE (late U. S. N.), to Lu. A., only daughter of Lorenzo Butters, Esq., of Wilmington.

SCHOONMAKER—COOPER.—On Wednesday, October 25, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Army, U. S. N., to MATILDA ROGERS, daughter of the late G. Duncan Cooper, Jr., of New York.

DIED.

WEISEL.—At Fort Davis, Texas, October 4, 1871, ANNA SUSAN, infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon and Isabel Weisel, aged fourteen days.